to retain the inmate pending receipt of the information about a ruling made by the Court, despite the provisions of paragraph 1 of the present article.

3. The Superintendent of a Reformatory must discharge those inmates who have spent the period specified by the Court.

Article 12. The Superintendent of a Reformatory, when he deems his object of correction attained, shall make application to the Dyapaz Board for discharge of an inmate thereof.

2. The Superintendent of a Reformatory, when he deems it proper to release on parole an inmate thereof after the latter has been accorded treatment of the highest grade, shall make application to the Dyapaz Board for his release on parole.

3. The Superintendent of a Reformatory shall make similar application to the Dyapaz Board in case

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application to the Dyspaz Board for discharge of an inmate thereof.

2. The Superintendent of a Reformatory, when he deems it proper to release on parole an inmate thereof after the latter has been accorded treatment of the highest grade, shall make application to the Dyspaz Board for his release on palace.

3. The Superintendent of a Reformatory shall make similar application to the Dyspaz Board in case of inmates, as stated in the two preceding paragraphs, who are twenty-three years of age and upwards.

Article 13. The Superintendent of a Reformatory may ask the Dyspaz Board or the Court by which the inmate was committed to present a written investigation of his mental and physical conditions, home, associates and other environmental situation, and also to render other necessary help.

2. The Superintendent of a Reformatory may ask any National Rural police official, Municipal

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police official, child welfare official or any other public official to render necessary help.

3. The Superintendent of a Reformatory may, after obtaining approval from the Supervisor of the Correction and Rehabilitation District in which the reformatory is located, ask schools, hospitals, business concerns or persons of learning or experience to assist in the correctional education of the inmates.

4 In case where the Superintendent of a Reformatory asks business concerns or persons of learning or experience to assist in vocational guidance of the inmates in the institutions other than the Reformatory, the provisions of the Labor Standard Law (Law no. 49 of 1947) shall be observed and any reward, if paid to the inmates, shall be provided in full to

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education of the inmates.

4 In case where the Superintendent of a Reformatory asks business concerns or persons of learning or experience to assist in vocational guidance of the inmates in the institutions other than the Reformatory, the provisions of the Labor Standard Law (Law no. 49 of 1947) shall be observed and any reward, if paid to the inmates, shall be provided in full to the inmates themselves.

Article 14. The officers of a reformatory may take the escaping inmates back.

Article 15. Other necessary matters concerning the treatment of inmates than those prescribed in the present Law shall be provided by Cabinet Order.

3. The Superintendent of a Reformatory may lay down detailed regulations relating to the treatment of inmates with the approval of the Attorney-General.

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Article 16. A Juvenile Detention Home shall be an institution to reside those who are committed thereto, in accordance with the provisions of item 2, paragraph 1, Article 17 of the Juvenile Law (Law no. of 1948)

2. A Juvenile Detention Home shall be a national institution placed under the direction of the Attorney-General.

3. The provisions of Article 9, paragraphs 2, 3 of Article 13, Article 14 and 15 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a Juvenile Detention Home.

Article 17. A Juvenile Classification Office shall be attached to a Juvenile Detention Home.

2. A Juvenile Classification Office shall engage in the classification of the temperament of juveniles on the basis of technical knowledge of medicine, Psychology, pedagogy, Sociology and other sciences for the purpose of proper protective dis-

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Article 13. Article 12 and 13 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a Juvenile Detention Home.

Article 17. A Juvenile Classification Office shall be attached to a Juvenile Detention Home.

2. A Juvenile Classification Office shall engage in the classification of the temperament of juveniles on the basis of technical knowledge of medicine, Psychology, pedagogy, Sociology and other sciences for the purpose of proper protective dispositions.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 13, Article 14 and 15 shall apply mutatis mutandis to a Juvenile Classification Office.

Supplementary provisions:

Article 18. The present Law shall come into forces

as from the 1st of January, 1949.

Article 19. The Reformatory Law (Law no. 65 of 1922) shall be hereby abolished.

Article 20. Those Reformatories (kyōsei-in) which exist at the time of enforcement of this law shall be regarded as Reformatories (Shōnen-in) established by this Law.

Article 21. Specially separated rooms of Reformatories may be utilized as Juvenile Detention Homes until no later than 31 March, 1950.

Article 22. The Attorney-General shall exercise the authority that is to be exercised by the supervisor of a Correction and Rehabilitation District in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 and paragraph 3, article 13, until the Correction and Rehabilitation Districts are formed.

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JAPANESE
JUVENILE GUIDANCE AND PROTECTION LAW
(Law No. - 55)

Promulgated on the 5th M ay 1933 and Ammended 28th of February 1941

Article 1: In this law, those who are called "Juvenile" are persons not older than 14 years and commit undesirable acts or are likely to commit the same.

Article 2: In Hokkaido and other prefectures juvenile guidance and protection asylums must be established. The number of the aforesaid juvenile guidance asylums and the fixed number of the inmates thereof shall be decided by the Government decree. The state shall establish juvenile guidance and protection asylums at the places of necessity. In state established juvenile guidance and protection asylums, training schools for the functionaries to be engaged in the affairs of guidance and protection may be established in attachment.

Article 3: The matters relevant to the import, course of study, equipment and functionaries of guidance and protection shall be enacted by Imperial Ordinance.

Article 4: In juvenile guidance and protection asylums, juvenile discernment organs may be established.

Article 5: Juvenile guidance and protection asylums and juvele discernment organs established by Hokkaido and other prefectures shall be administrated by local governors, and state-established juvenile guidance and protection asylums, by the Home Minister.

Article 6: Hokkaido and other prefectures must appoint juvenile guidance and protection committee for guidance and protection of juvenile according to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance.

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Article 7: Anybody other than prefectural authorities including Hokkaido must obtain authorization of the Home Minister when he wants to establish a juvenile guidance and protection asylums for the purpose of guidance and protection in accordance with this law.

Article 8: When juveniles are found to come under one of the following items, local governors must take them into the juvenile guidance and protection asylums.

1) Juvenile without person who asumes the action of its parental rights or of guardianship.

2) Juvenile whose parental right owner or guardian has applied for its admittance to the asylum.

3) Juvenile transferred from the juvenile court.

4) Juvenile to be committed to the disciplinary asylum with the sanction of the court.

Local governors may, beside exercising the aforegoing arrangement, refer those juveniles who fall within the purview of the aforesaid items to the surveillance of juvenile guidance and protection committee.

Article 9: When the juveniles provided in the item No.1 or No.2 of the aforesaid article come under one of the following items, Home Minister may take them into the state-established juvenile guidance and protection asylum.

1) Those who are particularly ill natured and are applied by the local governor for accommodation.

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2) Those who are recognized as necessary to be taken in, though not falling within the said items.

Article 10: Local governor may order at any time to let out juveniles who are in the asylum under provisions of item 1 or 2, paragraph 1, Art. 8 on a temporary basis on condition he specifies. The temporary discharge in above paragraph may be entrusted to a private home or other proper institution, or placed under surveillance by Juvenile Guidance and Protection Committee. The temporary discharges is regarded as an inmate of asylum. In case he violates the specified condition, local governor may let them return to the asylum again.

Article 11: The term of confinement at the asylum or surveillance continues till juveniles become full twenty years old with the exception of those who come under item No.3 or No.4, Art. 8.

Article 12: Home Minister or local governor may discharge an inmate from the asylum when they consider the purpose of guidance and protection to him accomplished.

Article 13: School master, mayor of city, town or village, member of Juvenile Guidance and Protection Committee, chief of police station when they consider a juvenile to come under No.1 Paragraph 1, Art. 8, shall report it to local governor with full particulars.

Article 14: In case of need, local governor, chief of police station or mayor of city, town or village may entrust those who come under No.1, Paragraph 1, Art. 8 to a proper institution of private home temporarity for protection pending decision of arrangement about them.

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When detention of juvenile is considered especially necessary by chief of police station, he may temporarily detain juveniles for less than five days. The detention by chief of police station under the provisions of the preceeding paragraph shall be separated from other detention.

Article 15: The head of Juvenile Guidance and Protection Asylum shall exercise parental night except for administration of property of those who have person in parential authority or guardian.

Article 16: Home Minister or local governor may collect all charges or a part of the same required for entrustment to confinement in asylum or temporary protection from the person in question or his bread-earner.

If necessary, they may entrust local governor or mayor of city, town or village at the charge-payer's habilitation or the location of his estate with collection of the charges of the preceding paragraph.

Those who fail to pay the charges in paragraph 1 may be handled as under the provisions of Law pertaining to collection of national tax.

Article 17: When the term of confinement at the asylum has elapsed more than six months, relative or guardian of those who are disposed of in accordance with Art. 8 - Art. 10 may apply to Home Minister or local governor for rescission or alternation of disposition.

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Article 18: In case some one is dissatisfied with the arrangement or disposition by Articles 8, 9, 10 or paragraph 1 and 3 of Article 6 and in case anyone cannot have the application of Article 17 permitted can institute a suite.

Article 19: The charges for prefectural juvenile guidance and protection asylum, prefectural juvenile discrimination the member of Juvenile Guidance and Protection Committee and temporary protection and committment made by local governor should be paid from prefectural budget.

In case head of city, town and village made a temporary protection described in Article 14, the charges should be paid temporarily from the city, town and village budget for the government.

Article 20: In accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinance, National government will subsidize 1/6 to 1/2 of the expenditure stipulated in paragraph 1 of Article 19.

The preceding paragraph shall apply to the expenditure for the Juvenile Guidance and Protection asylum authorized by Article 7.

Article 21: The land and building for the use of Juvenile Guidance and Protection asylum authorized by Article 7, shall be free from the local tax, but not so when rent in collected.

Article 22: Home Minister and local governor shall be responsible for the supervision of the Juvenile Guidance and Protection Asylum authorized by Article 7, and shall have the right to command and punish.

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Article 23: Home Minister shall have the right to cancel the authorization in ease Juvenile Guidance and Protection Asylum authorized by Article 7 violates this law, condition of authorization or orders issued based upon this law.

Article 24: Under the provisions of Imperial Ordinance, the director of Juvenile Guidance and Protection Asylum shall be authorized to recognize a good, reformed Juvenile who has finished the imposed course of study as graduated from the elementary school on release from the asylum. But the course of study shall be in accordance with Elementary School Law and it shall be subject to approval by Education Minister.

Article 25: The terms "town and village" and "town and village budget" used in this law shall be applied correspondingly in district where town and village organization is not effected.

Article 26: It shall be prohibited to publicize in newspapers and other publications juveniles processed by juvenile guidance and protection law. In the case of violating preceding paragraph the editor and the publisher of the newspaper as well as the writer and the publisher of the other publication shall be punished with confinement of less than three months or fine of under 100 yen.

Supplementary Rules

The day when this law come into force shall be decided by Imperial ordinances. The Reformation law is hereby abolished.

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The Age prescribed in the Article 1 shall be under eighteen years of age only in the districts where the protective disposition under the Juvenile Law is not carried out.

National and prefectural reform schools in existence at the time when this law comes into force shall be deemed Juvenile Guidance and Protection Asylums as founded under this law and the inmates therein shall be considered as taken in under this law.

Substitute reform schools in existence at the time when this law comes into force shall be considered as Juvenile Guidance and Protection Asylums authorized under provisions of Article 7. Inmates who are taken in Asylum in accordance with Article 5 of the Reform law shall be considered as taken in under this law.

In prefectures where there is no prefectural reform school at the day when this law is put into effect a Juvenile Guidance and Protection Asylum shall be founded within five years.

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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.

a. Name and address;

b. Area to be covered and its population;

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

d. Fixed number of its personnel;

e. Budget of incomes and expenditures;

f. Expected date to commence its service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter II.

Welfare Program and Security

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c. Reason for application.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. When an inmate died;

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

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

Article 29. The superintendent of the child welfare agency shall notify the head of the Child Welfare Center who had made the diagnosis of the child and the mayors of the city, town or village of the child's permanent and established residences, when the child is admitted or discharged under the provision of Law, 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 registor and other necessary matter concerning the foster parent shall be determined by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture with the reference to the Local Child Welfare Board.

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

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

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

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

Chapter III.

Child Welfare Agencies

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

a. Name, kind of agency, and location;

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

c. Method of operation;

d. Budget of income and expenditure;

e. Expected date to commence the service.

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

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

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

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

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

a. The reason to terminate the work;

b. Dispositions of the inmates;

c. Disposition of the properties.

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

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

Chapter IV.

The Examination of the Nursery Teacher

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

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

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

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

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

a. General social work;

b. Child psychology;

c. Principles of health and hygiene, and physiology;

d. Theory and practice of nursing;

e. Theory and practice of nutrition;

f. Theory of child care;

g. Practice of nursery.

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

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

a. Personal history;

b. A copy of her census register;

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

d. Photo.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter V.

Expenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Supplementary Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Attention:
Welfare Officer

APPROVED TRANSLATION OF CABINET ORDER FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD WELFARE LAW

Seirei No. 74 31 March 1948

Chapter I. Child Welfare Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter II. Child Welfare Official and Child Welfare Worker

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

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

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

c. Physician

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

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

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

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

Chapter III. Child Welfare Agencies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter IV. Expenses

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

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

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

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been utilized for child welfare.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supplementary Rule

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

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

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

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

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The Juvenile Law

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Chapter I. General Provisions

(The Object of this Law)

Article 1. The object of this Law is, for the purpose of guaranteeing the sound upbringing of juveniles, to exercise protective disposition relating to the character correction and environmental adjustment of delinquent juveniles and also to take special measures against the criminal cases of such juveniles and those adults who are harmful to the welfare of juveniles.

(Juvenile, Adult and Guardian)

Article 2. The term "juvenile" (Shōnen) in this Law shall mean any person under twenty years of age, and the term "adult" (Seijin) shall mean any person of twenty years of age or over.

2. The term "guardian" (Hogosha) in this Law shall mean any person who is legally responsible to a juvenile for his custody and education or who actually has a juvenile in custody.

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Chapter II. Cases concerning Juvenile Protection

Section I. General Provisions

(Juvenile committale for trial)

Article 3. The family Court shall have the jurisdiction over the following juveniles :

(1) Any Juvenile who is alleged to have committed a crime or any juvenile under 14 years of age who is allege to have violated any criminal law or regulation;

(2) Any juvenile of whom there is apprehension that he may committe crime, in view of his character or surrounding circumstances, because of the existance of the following reasons;

a. He abitually refuses to submit himself to the reasonable control of his guardian;

b. He reeatedly deserts his home without good reason;

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

d. He habituall acts so as to injure or endanger his-own mores or those of others.

2. The Family Court may put a juvenile 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 Statéd transfers him to the Court.

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(Authority of an Assistant Judge)

Article 4. An assistant judge shall have the authority to render any decision at his own discretion, except the rulings mentioned in Art, 20.

(Jurisdiction)

Article 5. Jurisdiction over cases concerning juvenile protection shall be determined by the place of an act done, the place of domicile or residence of the juvenile or by the place where he is at present.

2. The Family Court may, when it deems perticularly necessary for the proper protection of the juvenile, by means of a ruling, transfer the cases to another Family Court having jurisdiction.

3. The Family Court shall, when it does not admit a case as falling under its jurisdiction, transfer the case to the competent Family Court by means of a ruling.

Section II. Investigation & trial

(Notification)

Article 6. Any person who has discovered a juvenile committable for trial in the Family Court shall notify the said Court of the case in view.

(Juvenile Investigators' Reports)

Article 7. A Juvenile Investigator shall, if he has discovered a juvenile committable for trial in the Family Court, report the case to a judge.

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2. The Juvenile Investigator may, prior to the report mentioned in the preceding paragraph, inquire the juvenile and his guardians about the circumstances of the case.

(Investigation of Cases)

Article 8. The Family Court shall, when it believes, as a result of notification or report as stated in the two preceding Articles, that there is a juvenile committable for trial, make an investigation into the case in view. The same shall apply in case where a juvenile case com-mittable for trial in the Family Court has been transferred from a public procurator, judicial police officer, prefectural governor or the Head of Child Welfare Station.

2. The Family Court may order a Juvenile Investigator to examine a juvenile, his guardians or informants (Sankōnin) and to conduct other necessary investigations.

(Principle of Investigation)

Article 9. In making investigations as stated in the preceding Article, every effort is required to make efficient use of medical, psychological, pedagogical, sociological and other technical knowledge in regard to the conduct, carrer, temperament and environment of the juvenile, his guardians or of other persons concerned.

(Attendant)

Article 10. A Juvenile and his guardians may, with the approval of the Family Court, select an attendant. However, in case where an advocate is going to be selected as an attendant,

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the approval of the Family Court need not be obtained.

2. A guardian may become an attendant with the approval of the Family Court.

(Summons (Yobidashi) and Arrest (Dōkō))

Article 11. The Family Court may, when it deems it necessary for the investigation of a case, issue a writ of summons (Yobidashi-jo) to the juvenile or his guardians.

2. The Family Court may issue a warrant of arrest (Dōkō-jo) to the person who disobeys the summons mentioned in the preceding paragraph without good reason.

(Emergency Arrest)

Article 12. In case a Family Court finds it necessary for the welfare of a juvenile who is in urgent need of protection, it may issue a warrant of arrest to the juvenile irrespective of the provisions of para. 2 of the preceding Article.

(Execution of a Warrant of Arrest)

Article 13. A Warrant of arrest shall be executed by a Juvenile Investigator.

2. A Family Court may cause a National Rural Police Official (Keisatsu-Kan), Municipal police Official (Keisatsu-Riin), Supervision Officer or rehabilitation commissioner to execute the warrant of arrest.

(Examination of wit-nesses, expert evidence, interpretation and translation)

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Article 14. The Family Court may examine withesses or give orders for expert evidence, interpretation or translation.

2. The provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. of 1948) relating to the examination of witnesses, expert evidence, interpretation and translation shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case of the preceding paragraph in so far as such application does not run counter to the nature of the case of protection.

(Evidence by inspection, seizure and search)

Article 15. The Family Court may effect an inspection of evidence, or make seizure or search.

2. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to evidence by inspection, seizure and search shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case of the preceding paragraph in so far as such application does not run counter to the nature of the case of protection.

(Help and Co-operation)

Article 16. A family Court may cause a National Rural Police Official, Municipal police Official, Supervision Officer, rehabilitation commissioner, child welfare official or child welfare officer to render his help essential to investigation and supervision.

2. The Family Court may, when it is necessary for the discharge of its functions, ask for the co-operation of a public office, orgaization, public or private, school or hospital, etc..

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(Measures of Care and Custody)

Article 17. The Family Court may, when it is necessary for conducting trial, take the following measures of care and custody, by means of a ruling:

(1) Placement under the care and custody of a Juvenile Investigator.

(2) Consignment to a Juvenile Detention Homes.

2. In regard to a juvenile under arrest, the measure of care and custody shall be effected within 24 hours at least after his arrival at the Court. This shall apply in case where the Court has received such juveniles as are detained or arrested, from a public procurator or judicial police officer.

In regard to the measure mentioned in Item 2 of Para. 1 the period for consignment to juvenile Detention Home shall not exceed two weeks. In case where particular neccessity exists for extention, the Court may render a ruling to renew the period but once. However, in case where, in regard to the case which has agar been transferred from a public procurator, the meanure mentioned in Item 2 of Para. 1 has alredy been taken of a warrant of detention has been issued, the term for consignment may not be renoewed.

4. In case where a judge has transferred a case to a Family Court after taking the masure mentioned in Item 1 of Para. 1 upon receipt of a request mentioned in Para.2 of Art. 43, the measure of transfer shall be regarded as the measure mentioned in Item of Para.1.

5. In case were a judge has transferred a case to a

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Family Court after taking the masure mentioned in Item 2 of Para. upon receipt of a request mentioned in Para. 1 of Art. 43 the measure of transfer shall be regarded as the measure mentioned in Item of Para. 1. In this case the time limit mentioned in Para. 3 shall be calculated from the day when the Family Court received the case.

6. The measure of care an custody may be withdrawn or aftered by mean of a ruling. owever, in regard to the measure mentioned in Item 2 of Para. 1, such total period for consignment of consignments shall not exceed four weeks.

(Measures of the head Welfare Law)

Article 18 The Family Court shall, when it deems it proper, upon invitigation, to take measures in accordance with the provisons 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 cases which have been transferred from prefectural governors or heads of Child Welfare Station.

(Ruling to refuse a trial)

Article 19. The Family Court shall, when it deems it impossible or improper to put a case to trial in consequence of investigation, render a ruling to refuse a trial therefor,

(Transfer of cases to a public procurator)

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Article 20. In case where, in respect to the case of an offence punishable with death penalty, or penal servitude or imprisonment, the Family Court finds it reasonable, after investigation, to give the offender a criminal disposition according to the nature and circumstances of the offence, it shall transfer the case, by means of a ruling, to a public procurator of the public procurator's office corresponding to the competent District Court. However, if the offence has been committed by a juvenile under sixteen years of age at the time of transfer, if may not transfer such case to a public procurator.

(Ruling to open a trial)

Article 21. If the Family Court finds it proper to try a case after investigation, if shall render a ruling to that effect.

(Form of trials)

Article 22. Trials shall be conducted softly and mildly with warm consideration.

2. Trials shall not be opened to the public

(Cases not to be subject to protective disposition at trial)

Article 23. If the Family Court finds at trial that a case comes under Art. 18 or 20, it shall render a ruling as provided therein respectively.

2. If the Family Court sees no need, at trial, to give

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a protective disposition to a juvenile, it shall render a ruling to that effect.

(Ruling of protective dispositions)

Article 24. The Family Court shall, by means of a ruling, effect any of the following protective disposition for a case in which the Court has conducted a trial except the cases stated in the preceding Article:

1. To be placed under the supervision of the District Fouth Offender Prevention and Rehabilitation Roard (hereinafter called DYOPAR Board),
2. To be committed to a Home for Juvenile Training and Education(Kyogoin) or Protective institution (Yōgo-shisetsu).
3. To be committed to a reformatory.

In the case of the protective dispositions mentioned in Item 2 (a) and (d) of the preceding paragraph, a DYOPAR Board may be caused to take steps concerning the adjustment of the family affairs and other environments of the juveniles.

(Supervision by a Juvenile Investigator)

Article 25. In case where a Family Court deems it neccessary in determining the protective dispositions mentioned in Para. 1 of the preceding Article, it may place the juvenile concerned, by means of a ruling, under the supervision of a Juvenile Investigator for a reasonable time.

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2. In exercising the supervision mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Family Court may take the following measures at the same time:

(1) To fix the items to be observed and order the fulfilment thereof.

(2) To commit the juvenile to its guardian under such conditions as determined by the Court.

(3) To commit the juvenile to a suitable institution, organization or individual for its guidance.

(Execution of rulings)

Article 26. In case a Family Court has made the rulings mentioned in Item a of Para. 1 of Art. 17, Arts.18 and 20, and Para, 1 of Art. 24, it may cause a Juvenile Investigator, National Rual Police Official, Municipal Police Official, Supervision Officer, Barabilitation Commissioner, Child Welfare Official or Child Welfare Officer to execute such rulinge.

2. In case the Family Court finds it necessary for executing the rulings mentioned in Item 2 of Para. 1 of Art. 17, Arts.18 and 20, and Para, 1 of Art. 24, it may issue writ of surmons to the juvenile.

3. The Family Court may issue a warrant of arrest to the person who fails to comply with the summons mentioned in the preceding paragraph without good reason.

4. The provisions of Art. 13 shall apply mutaties mutandis to the warrant of arrest mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

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(Adjustment of concurrent dispositions)

Article 27. In case a judgment of guilty has become binding against an individual in the course of execution of a protective disposition, the Family Court which has given such protective disposition may, if it deems it proper, revoke such disposition.

2. In case a new protective disposition has been effected in the course of execution of the protective disposition, the Family Court which has given such new protective disposition may revoke either of the dispositions after hearing the opinion of the Family Court which has given the old one.

(Submission of reports and ipinions)

Article 28. In case a Family Court has made the rulings montioned in Artl 24, or 25, it may request an institution, orgainzation, individual, DYOPAR Board, child welfare agency or reform story to submit a report or an opinion on the juvenile.

(Payment of expenses for commitment)

Article 29. When the Family Court commits a juvenile to a suitable institution, organization or individual for his guidance by means of the measure mentioned in Item 3 of Para. 2 of Art.25, it may pay the whole or a part of the expenses incurred thereby to the one mentioned above.

(Expenses of witnesses etc.)

Article 30. The laws and ordinances relating to the costs of criminal procedure shall apply mutatis mutandis to the amout of travelling expenses, daily allowances, lodging

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and other expenses paid to withesses, expert witnesses, translators or interpreters.

2. In-formants (Sankōnin) may demand travelling expenses, daily allowances and lodging expenses.

3. Expesnes paid to informants shall be regarded as expenses paid to witnesses and be governed by the provisions of the first paragraph.

(Collection of expenses)

Article 31. The Family Court may collect from a juvenile himself or from the pe son under obligation to sustain him the whole or a part of the expenses which were paid to witnesses, expert witnesses, interpreters, translators or informants as travelling expenses, daily allowances, lodging or other expenses, or the expenses indurred in Juvenile Detention Homes or Feformatories.

2. The provisions of Art. of the "Law of Procedure in Non-contentions Matters" (Law No. 14 of 1896) shall apply mutatis mutandis to the collection of the expenses stated in the preceding paragraph.

Section III. Kokoku-appeal

(Kokoku-appeal)

Article 32. The juvenile himself or his legal representative or attandant may file a Kokoku- appeal within two weeks against the ruling of protective disposition only on the ground that it is inviclation of laws and ordiances

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which influences the ruling or there are material errors in finding of facts or that the disposition effected is romarkably improper. However, the attendant shall not appeal against the clearly expreesed intension of the guardian who selected him as attendant;

(Decision in the Kōkoku-appeal instance)

Article 33. In case a Kōkoku-appeal has been made in violation of the provisions concerning its procedure or it is unfounded, it shall be dismissed.

2. When the kokoku-appeal is well-founded, the original ruling shall be withdrown, and the case shall be sent back to the original Court or transferred to other Family Court.

(Suspension of execution)

Article 34. A kōkoku-appeal shall have no effect to suspend the execution of a disposition. However, the original Court or the Court of kokoku instance may, by means of arul-ling, suspend its execution.

(Second kokoku-appeal)

Article 35. The juvenile himself or his legal repre-sentative or attendant may again file a kōkoku-appeal to the Supreme Court within two weeks against the ruling to have dis-missed the first kōkoku-appeal, only on the ground that the ruling is against the Constitution or the Court of kōkoku instance has made errors in the construction of the Constitu-tion or judged contrary to the judicial precedents of the Supreme Court or High Courts which were the couts of koso-

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appeal instance. However, the attendant shall not appeal against the slearly expressed intention of the guardian who selected him as attendant.

2. The provisions of Art. 34 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case of the preceding paragraph.

(Other matters)

Article 36. Other matters than provided for in this law which are essential to the cases concerning juvenile protection shall be dtermined by the Supreme Court.

Chapter III. Adult Criminal Case

(Institution of Public Action)

Article 37. In respecte to the following cases of adult, public action shall be institutied to the Family Court.

(1) Offences against the Law for prohibiting Smoking to Minors (Law No. 33 of 1900)

(2) Offences against the Law for Prohibiting Liquors to Minors (Law No. 20 of 1922)

(3) Offences against the following Articles of the Labour Standard Law (Law No. 49 of 1947): Art. 118 relating to Art. 56 or Art. 64 concerning juveniles: Item 1 of Art. 119 relating to Para. 2 or 3 of Art. 60, Art. 62 or 63 (excluding Para. 3) concerning juveniles or Art. 72; Item 1 of Art. 120 relating to Arts. 57 to 59 inclusive or Art. 60 concerning juveniles (including enterprisers) offences as prescribed by Art. 121 concerning these offences);

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(4) Offences against Art. 60 of the Child Welfare Law.

2. In the case where the offences mentioned in the preceding paragraph are in the same connection with other offences as provided for in Para. 10 of Art. 54 of the Penal Code (Law No. 45 of 1907). the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall apply only if such case is to be pubished with the penalties for offences mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

(Notification of case)

Article 38. When the Family Court finds any case provided for in the preceding Article in the course of the investigation or trial of a case concerning juvenile protection, it shall notify a public procurator or judicial police officer of that case.

(Transfer to a district Court)

Article 39. When the Family Court finds it reasonable to impose imprisonment or a graver penalty on a case stated in Art. 37, it shall transfer the case, by means of a ruling, to the competent District Court.

Chapter IV. Juvenile Criminal Cases

Section I. General Provisions

(Basic provisions)

Article 40. Except as otherwise provided in this law, the procedure concerning ordianry criminal cases shall apply to juvenile criminal cases.

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Section II. Procedure

(Transfer of cases from a judicial police officer)

Article 41. In case where, in respect to a suspected juvenile case, a judicial police officer believes, upon investigation, that he is suspected to have committed an offence punishable with a fine or a lesser penalty, he shall send the case to a Family Court. This shall apply in case where he believes that there are grounds for committing the case to trial in a Family Court even if there is no suspicion of a crime.

(Transfer of cases from a public procurator)

Article 42. In case where, in respect to a suspected juvenile cases, a public procurator believes, upon investigation, that there is suspicion of a crime, he shall send the to a Family Court, unless it is the case presoribed in the principal clause of Item 5 of Art. 45. This shall apply in case where he believes that there are grounds for committing the case to trial in a Family Court even if there is no suspicion of a crime.

(Measures substisuted for detention)

Article 43, In regard to a suspected juvenile case, a public procurator may request a judge for the measure mentioned in Para. 1 of Art. 17 instead of requesting for detention. However, the request for the measure mentioned in Item

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1 of Para. 1 of Art. 17 must be made to a judge of a Family Court.

2. Any judge who has received the request mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall have the same power as a Family Court, in regard to the measures mentioned in Para. 1 of Art. 17.

3. In regard to the measures mentioned in Para. 1. of Art 17

3. In regard to a suspected juvenile case, a public procurator shall not request a judge to detain the suspect unless the unavoidable circumstances exist.

(Validity of Measures substitued for detention)

Article 44. If, in case a judge has taken the measure mentioned in Item 1 of Para. 1 of Art. 17 upon receipt of the request mentioned in Par. 1 of the preceding Article, a public procurator does not transfer the case to a Family Court in consequence of investigation, he must request the judge to revoke such measure without delay.

2. In case a judge is to take the measure mentioned in Item 2 of Para. 1 of Art. 17 upon the request mentioned in Para. 1 of the preceding Article, he shall do it upon a warrant.

3. The measure mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be valid for ten days after the request was made therefore.

(Treatment of cases after transferred to a public procurator)

Article 45. The following provisions shall apply to cases where a family court has transferred a case to a public procurator in accordance with the provisions of Art. 20.

(1) The measure mentioned in Item 1 of Para. 1 of Art. 1

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17 shall lose effect unless public action for the case is instituted within ten days from the date when the public procurator received the case, except the cases where the public procurator has again transferred the juvenile case to the Family Court. In case where public action has been instituted, the Court may, either upon request of the public procurator exefficio, withdraw such measure at any time.

(2) In case a warrant of detention has been issued in the course of the measure mentioned in the preceding Item, such measure shall forthwith lose effect.

(3) The measure mentioned in Item 1 above shall remain in force after the juvenile concerned has reached twenty years of age.

(4) The measure mentioned in Item 2 of Para. 1 of Art. 17 shall be regarded as detention, and the term for such detention shall be calculated from the day when the public procurator received the case, In this case, if a warrant of detention has already been inssued for the case, the term for detention may not be extended.

(5) In case where a public procurator believes that there is suspicion of a crime sufficient to institute public action in regard to the case which has been transferred from a Family Court, he must institute public action. However, this shall not apply in case where it is deemed improper to prosecute the case because there is no suspicion of the crime sufficient to institute public action in regard to a part of the case which has been transferred, or there has

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been discovered new facts which are material to the extenuation of the criminal circumstances, and also in case where it is deemed improper to prosecute the case because the circumstances have changed after the transfer of the case.

(6) An attendant who is an advocate shall be regarded as a defense counsel.

(Validity of a protective disposition)

Article 46. In case the protective dispositions mentioned in Para. 1 of Art. 24 have been given to a juvenile who com - mitted a crime, he shall not be prosecuted nor be brought to trial in a Family Court on the same case for which he was tried.

(Stoppage of running of prescription)

Article 47. The prescription of public action shall stop running during the endency of a case in a Family Court, either after the rendition of the ruling mentioned in Art,, 21 in the case of the first part of Para. 1 of Art. 8, or after the transfer of the said case to the Court in the case of the latter part of Para. 1 of Art. 8.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall also apply to the case where the juvenile concerned has reached twenty years of age subsequent to the rendition of the ruling mentioned in Art. 21 or the transfer of the said case.

(Detention)

Article 48. A warrant of detention shall not be issued to a juvenile unless the unavoidable circumstances exist.

2. In case a juvenile is to be detained, he may be con- fined in a Juvenile Detention Home.

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3. Even after he has reached twenty years of age, the provisions of the preceding paragraph may continue to apply.

(Severance of treatment)

Article 49. As far as possible, a juvenile suspect or accused shall be isolated from other suspected or accused persons so that he may not be in contact with them.

2. Even in the case where an accused juvenile case is connected with other accused case, the preceedings for the juvenile case shall be severed in so far as the severance does not obstruct the trials.

3. A juvenile shall be isolated from adults in a detention cell (kōchi-kan)

(Principle of trial)

Article 50. Trials fro juvenile criminal cases shall be conducted in compliance with the purport of Art. 9.

Section III. Disposition

(Mitigation of death and penalty for an indeterminate period)

Article 51. In case where a person who is under eighteen years of age at the time of commitment of an offence is to be punished with death penalty, he shall be sentenced to penalty for an indeterminate period, and in case where he is to be punished with the latter, he shall be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for more than ten years and less than fifteen years.

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(Sentence prescribing maximum and minimum periods)

Article 52. In case where a juvenile is to be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment of which maximum period is more than three years, he shall be given a sentence which prescribes the maximum and minimum periods within the limit of said penalty. However, in case where he is to be punished with a penalty of which minimum period is more than five years, the minumum period shall bereduced to five years.

2. A penalty imposed according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not exceed five years in the minimum and ten years in the maximum.

3. The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall not apply in case he is sentaenced to the suspension of execution of penalty.

(Number of days of consignment to a Juvenile Detention Home)

Article 53. In case where the measure mentioned in Item 2 of Para. 1 of Art. 17 has been taken, the number of days of consignment in a Juvenile Detention Home shall be regarded as the number of days of unconvicted detention.

(Prohibition of a dispecition substituted for penalty)

Article 54. No juvenile shall be sentenced to confinement in a labour house.

(Transfer of cases to the Family Court)

Article 55. In case where a Court deems it proper, after the finding of facts, that an accused juvenile shall

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be subject to protective disposition, it shall, by means of a ruling, transfer the case to a Family Court.

(Execution of penal servitude or imprisemment)

Article 56 In regard to a juvenile who is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisenment, his sentence shall be executed in prisons specially established for the purpose, or in special compartments provided in certain prisons.

2. Even after he has reached twenty years of age, the execution may be continued in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph until he reaches twenty six years of age.

(Protective dispositions and execution of penalties)

Article 57. In case where a sentence of penal servitude, imprisonment or detention has become binding in the course of execution of a protective disposition, that sentence shall first be executed. The same shall apply in case where a protective dispesition has been given before the execution of a sentence of penal servitude, imprisenment or detention which has become binding.

(Parole)

Article 58. Parole may be granted to a person who was sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment when he was a juvenile, after the lapse of the following periods:

(1) Seven years in case of a penalty for an indeterminate period;

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(2) three years in case of a penalty for a determinate period, imposed by the provisions of Art. 51;

(3) One-third of minimum period in case of a penalty imposed by the provisions of Paras. 1 and 2 of Art. 52.

(Expiration of the term of parole)

Article 59. In case where a person, who was sentenced to a penalty for an indeterminate perios while a juvenile, has been paroled and ten years have passed since the parole without its rescission, the execution of his sentence shall be considered to have been completed.

2. In case where a person, who was sentenced to a penalty for a determinate period while a juvenile, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 51 or Paras. 1 and 2 of Art. 52, has been paroled and the same length of period as that for which he served the penalty before parole or the penal term mentioned in Art. 51 or the maximum term of penalty mentioned in Paras. 1 and 2 of Art. 52 has passed since the parole without its rescission, the execution of his penalty shall be considered to have been completed at the time when the shortest of the above has passed.

(Application of laws and ordiances concerning the qualifications of a person)

Article 60. Any person who has convicted of a crime he committed while a juvenile and for whom the execution of

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penalty has been completed or remitted shall be regarded as not having been convicted for the future in applying the laws or ordinances relating to the qualifications of a person.

2. Any person who was convicted of a crime he committed while a juvenile but received a sentence suspending the execution of the penalty shall be governed by the provisions of the preceding paragraph, as the execution of penalty shall be regarded as having been completed during the perios of such suspension.

3. In case where, in the case of the preceding paragraph, the sentence suspending the execution of penalty has been rescinded he shall be regarded as having been convicted at the time of its rescission in applying the laws of ordiances relating to the qualifications of a person.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous Provisions

(Prohibition of publication of accounts etc.)

Article 61. In respect to a juvenile who has been tried in a Family Court or a person against whom public action has been instituted on a crime he committed while a juvenile, such accounts or photographs as contain his name, age, occupation, dwelling, locks, etc., which may enable other people to guess that he is the very criminal involved in the same case, shall not be published on newspapers or other publications.

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Supplementary Provisions

(Date of enforcement)

Article 62. The present Law shall come inte force as from Janurary 1, 1949.

(Translational provisions)

Article 63. The term "new Law" as defined here means the Juvenile Law revised by this Law, and "old law" means the Juvenile Law (Law No. 42 of 1922) hitherto in force.

2. Such cases as pending in the Juvenile Court at the time of enforcemrnt of this Law shall be regarded as pending in the Family Court.

3. In the case of the preceding paragraph, any disposition which has been effected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 37 of the old Law shall be regarded as a disposition effected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 17 of the new Law, in the following manner:

Art. 37 of old Law	Art. 17 of New Law
disposition in Items 1 to 4 of Para. 1.	measure in Item 1 of Para. 1.
disposition in Para. 2.	measure in Item 2 of Para. 1.

4. Any protective disposition effected by Items 5 to 9 of Para. 1 of Art. 4 of the old Law, shall be regarded as effected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 24 or 25 of the neq Law, in the following manner:

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Art. 4 of old Law	new Law
protective disposition in Items 5 (except the disposition of commission to a rehabilitation institution) and 9 of Para. 1.	Para. 1 and Item 3 of Para. 1 of Art. 25.
Protective disposition of commission to a rehabilitation institution in Item 5 of Para. 1 and protective disposition in Item 6.	Item 1 of Para. 1 of Art. 24.
protective disposition in Item 7 of Para. 1	Item 2 of Para. 1 of Art. 24.
protective disposition in Item 8 of Para. 1	Item 3 of Para. 1 of Art. 24.

5. In addition to those prescribed in the two preceding paragraphs, any disposition which has been effected in accordance with any provision of the old Law shall be regarded as effected in accordance with the provisions of this Law corresponding to it.

Article 64. In applying Arts. 58 and 59 to a penalty pronounced prior to the enforcement of this Law, "Art. 51" and "Paras. 1 and 2 of Art. 52" shall respectively read "Para. 1 of Art. 7 of the old Law" and "Paras. 1 and 2 of Art. 8 of the old Law."

Article 65. Any person under sixteen years of age who has committed a crime other than mentioned in Art. 200 of the Penal Code prior to the enforcement of this law shall be governed by the provisions of Para. 1 of Art. 7 of the old Law. The provisions of Art. 51 of this Law shall apply

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to those who have committed the offence mentioned in Art. 200 of the Penal Code.

Article 66. In regard to a case which is not to be prosecuted in accerdance with the provisions of Art. 63 of the old Law, any juvenile involved in such case who has received the protective disposition mentioned in Art. 4 of the old Law shall not be prosecuted nor be brought to trial in the Family Court.

Article 67. The provisions of Art. 60 shall apply even to those persons who were sentenced to death or penalty for an indeterminate period for a crime they committed while juveniles, prior to the enforcement of this Law, and for whom the execution of penalty has been completed on such grounds as commutation of penalty, etc. or it has been remitted.

Article 68. Irrespective of the provisions of Para. 1 of Art. 2, the term "juvenile" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age and "adult" shall mean any person of eighteen years of age or over, for one year subsequent to the enforcement of this Law. 24 YRS. AMENDED LAW 246 Dec 49

2. In applying the provisions of the preceding paragraph, "twenty years of age" in Item 3 of Art. 45, Para. 2 of Art 47, Para. 3 of Art. 48 and Para. 2 of Art. 56 shall read "eighteen years of age."

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Ministerial Ordinance of Minimum Standards for Child Welfare Agencies

Chapter I. General Provisions

(Purport of this Ministerial Ordinance)

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

(Purpose of Minimum Standards)

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

(Improvement of Minimum Standards)

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

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

(Minimum Standards and the Child Welfare Agency)

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

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

(Supervising the enforcement of minimum standards)

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

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

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

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

The child welfare agency shall post the certificate of approval of paragraph 3 where it is visible.
(General principle of the construction and equipment of the child welfare agency)

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

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

Among the drills of preceding Paragraph, the fire drill shall be practiced at least once in every month.
(General requirement of the workers in child welfare agencies)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Diet for the inmates)

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

Water for drinking at child welfare agency shall be pure andsufficient .

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

The water testing of preced ng Paragraph shall be made by the agency in charge of hygiene examination on the colour, clearness, oder, sedment, reaction, nitrite ammonia, consumption of potassium permanganate, chlorine, nitrate, hardness, evaporation restdue, and number of bacterial colonies.

The child welfare agency (exelusive of the children's recreapional agencies) shall be provioed with the equipment to store the food materials and manage keep tgen alean and free from any denger.

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

In child Welfare agencies, those who are to work in kitcher shall be clean to dady and their hands shall be disinfected when necessary.
(Health examination of inmates and workers)

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

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

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

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

Special attention shall be paid to the health examination of the workers who are to handle the food for the inmates. (Attention at the discharge of children)

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

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

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

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

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

1. Matters concerning the intake capacity.
2. Matters concerning the type of persons to be accepted.
3. Matters concerning daily and yearly programs etc.
4. Basis for discharge.
5. Expenses to be borne by the inmate or the person responsible for him.

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

(Records to be previded by the child welfare agency)

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

With the private child welfare agency, the record books of its properties and accounting shall be provided separately from one's own personal properties and accounting.
(Application of Medical Service Law to the child welfare agency)

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

Chapter II. Lying-in Agency

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

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

No. 2 Lying -in agency shall be the lying-in agency which is a midwefery home under Medical Service Law.
(Expectant mothers eligible)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Personnel of No. 1 lying-in agency)

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

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

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

The physician who has made the health examination of preceding Paragraph shall enter the necessary matters of their findings in the maternal-and-child handbook.
(Standards of equipment for No. 2 lying-in agency)

Article 24. No. 2 lying-in agency shall be staffed by the maternity consultation room and toilets besides those provided by Medical Service Law as the equipment for Article 20, paragraph 1,
(Medical supply to be provided for No. 2 lying-in agency)

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

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

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

With exception of one of preceding Paragraph, other midwives may be substituted by those on non-regular staff.
(Abnormal delivery and No. 2 lying-in agency)

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

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an emergency.
(Record to be provided in lying-in agency)

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

Chapter III. Infant Home

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

Article 30. The infant home with capacity of less than lo infants shall be called Nuuji Azukarijo (a place where infant are
(Standards of equipment for the infant home)

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

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

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

3. The windows of the sleeping, observation and creeping roo, kitchen and lavatory shall be provided to keep off flies and mosquitoes etc., by screening etc.

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

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

2. The size of a room of preceding Paragraph shall be three tsubos or more and 0.5 for every infants.
(Medical supply for the infant home)

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

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(Personnel of the infant home)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Care at the infant home)

Article 36. The contents of the care in the infant home shall include the health examinations provided by Article 18, paragraph 1, the periodical health examinations required by the above provision and preventive measures against contagious diseases in case of necessity in addition to the observation and guidance of mental development and the feeding, eating, changing diapers, bathing, sunbath and rest at regular hour daily and weighing and measuring at regular weekly period.

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

(observation of the infant)

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

(Standards of daily diet for the infant)

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

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

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

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

4. In addition to those of preceding three Items, 30 mgm. of vitamine c and 0.2 01.0 gm. of cod liver oil shall be given.
(Record to be provided in the infant-home)

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

Chapter IV. Mothers' Home

(Equipment)

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Number of the lavatory shall be one fer every twenty mothers and children.

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

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

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

Article 42. The mothers' home shallbe provided with the necessary medical instruments, medicines and cotton materials.
(Personnel)

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

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

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

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

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

2. One qualifiend for a nursery teacher.

3. Onw who has graduated from high school under School Education Law, one who has completed 12 years school education under the ordinary course (inclusive of one who has completed an equivelent school education under the course other than the ordinary couse) or one who has been acknowledged by Minister of Education as qualified equivelent or higher, who

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has over 2 years of experience in child welfare service.

(Daily living guidance)

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

(Management of work room)

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

(Records to be provided)

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

(Provision to be applied)

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

Chapter V. Day Nursery

(Equipment)

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

(Standards of equipment)

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

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

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

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

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

5. The day nursery for the preschool children over two years of age shall be provided with nursery room or play room, outdoor playground-(inclusive of the space located nearby the day nursery which may be converticle for the outdoor play-ground, as the dame hereinafter0, kitchen and the lavatory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Medical supply to be provided)

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

(Personnel)

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

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

(Nursery hours)

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

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(Contents of Nursery care)

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

The health inspection shall be made to discover if there is any trouble with complexion, temperature, skin, etc., or not and the condition of cleanliness at the time of admission each day.

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

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

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

(Liaison with parents)

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

(Record to be provided)

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

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

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Chapter VI. Children's Recreational Agency

(Equipment)

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

(Standards of equipment)

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

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

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

(Personnel)

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

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

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

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

(Play guidance)

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

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

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

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

Chapter VII. Home for dependent, Neglected and Abused Children

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

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

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

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

3. The number of the lavatory shall be provided with a medical room and rest room.

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

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

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

(Medical supply to be provided)
Article 67. The home for dependent neglected and abused children shall be provided with necessary medical instruments, medigines and cotton materials.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Daily liveing gudance shell be given according to the daily and yearly programs selecting out of the group play, story telling, rhythm, music, arawing and painting, manual art, exeroises, nature and social studies etc., at their leisure hours.

(Matters to be complied with for vocational guidance)

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

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

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

1. It shallnever exceed seven hours a day and forty two a week.

2. It shall never exceed two hours continuously.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Wife
2. Children under twenty years of age.
3. Parents.

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

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

Article. 73. Revised as follows.

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

(Liaison with guardians etc.)

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

(Record to be provided)

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

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Chapter VIII. Home for Feebleminded Children

(Equipment)

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

(Medical supply etc. to be provided)

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

(Personnel)

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

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

(Purpose of daily living guidance)

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

(Matters to be complied with for vocational guidance)

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

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

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

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(Liaison with guardians)

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

(Psychological and psychiatric examinations)

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

(Record to be provided)

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

Chapter IX. Home for Physically Handicapped Children.

(Kind)

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

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

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

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

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

(Equipment)

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

The home for crippled children shall be provided with necessary equipment for tetment, vocational guidance of the crippled children, the education of the children to whom the school attendance is allowed to be postponed or remitted by the School Education Law, Article 23 and the office work for

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the home beside that for their daily living.

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

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

(Standards of equipment)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Medical supply to be provided)

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

(Personnel)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Health examination for the children admitted)

Articl 90 The children admitted to the home for weak children shall be placed in the quarentine room for two weeks after their admission to the home during which time a thorough examination on especially TBC, parasite, malnutrition and any other cause for their physical weakness as well as the test for syphilis shall be given in addition to the health examination under the provision of Article 13, paragraph 1.

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

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

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

(Daily living and vocational guidances)

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

(Liaison with guardian etc.)

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

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(Record to be provided)
Article 93. The home for physically handicapped children shall keep the social record for each child cont ining child's name, age, social history and the care given in the home.

Chapter X. Kyogo-in

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. One who has graduated from a high school under the provision of school Education Law or completed 12 years school education under the ordinary course (inclusive of one completed an equivalent school education other than the ordinary course) or one whom the Minister of Education has acknowledged as qualified higher who has had over3 years experience in juvenile education and training.

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

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

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

1. One qualified for a nursery teacher.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Wife.
2. Children under nineteen years of age.
3. Parents.

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

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

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

(Limiting the space children live)

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

(Liaison with children's guardians etc.)

Article 105. The superintendent of Kyogo-in shall keep close in touch with children's guardians and, when necessary, interested child welfare officials, child welfare workers or

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Kyogo case worker in order to insure adequate training and education and secure his cooperation for daily living and vocational guidances of children.

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

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

Supplementary Provisions

(Date of enforcement)
Article 108. This Ministerial Ordinance shall go into effect from the date of promulgation.

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

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

(Transitory provisions)
Article 110. The superintendents of the child welfare agencies, the matrons, the children's recreational leaders, the children's leaders Kyogo- or Kyobo who areengaged in the service until Dec. 31st, 1952 despite the provisions of this Ministerial Ordinance.

In case the existing child welfare agency cannot meet the standards of equipment and number of the workers provided

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by this Ministerial Ordinance at the time this Ordinance will go into effect due to a specific local situation or others, the manager of such child welfare agency shall be allowed to keep on their service until Dec. 31st 1949, provid that the child welfare agency established under the provision of Law, Article 35, Paragraph 2 shall secure the permission from the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

At the time this Ministerial Ordinance will go into effect, the existing child welfare agencies established under the provision of Law, Article 35, Paragraph 2, shall pass as approved for the proviso of preceding paragraph regarding the equipment and number of personnel for six months after the date of promrlgation of this Ministerial Ordinance.

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

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

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

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Attached sheet (15 cm x 15 cm)

Certificate

Agency's

Name
Address
Classification

Name of person who established the agency.

Name of person who conduct the agency.

This is to certify that the above agency is approved as _____ which is in compliance with the minimum Standards Ordinance of the child welfare agency in its equipment and ioeratuib,

Date of the approval

Welfare Minister or
Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido
or the prefecture

(Signed)

Name and position of the child welfare officer or examining officer.

(Signed)

Classification of the child welfare agency is entered.

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

1. Appeintment of the members of the Board.

(1) Condidering 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 loarning, business men, literary men, the persons engaged in publicity works such as journalists and radio people etc. and the public officials concerned etc. becides 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, and (exclusive of the committees for pretection 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 and interest in child welfare work alive.

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.

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

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

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.

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(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 decide 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 their 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-Osaka-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 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.

(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 "elfare 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 "elfare Board.

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

"What is Child Welfare Law?"

1. Making Children Happy.

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

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

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

2. Who will protect Children?

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

Citizens - Children belong to all citizens

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

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

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

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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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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 prefectur 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.

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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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H. Dwyer

CHILD WELFARE

LAW

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CHILD WELFARE LAW

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Child Welfare Law

CHAPTER 1. General Provisions

Article 1. It is the duty of all the citizens of the Nation to have the children born and grown up with healthy mind and body.

Every child shall have the equal opportunity for the security of life and loving care.

Article 2. The Nation and the local public bodies are responsible as well as the guardians of the children for their healthy growth.

Article 3. The preceding two Articles point out the principle to insure the welfare of the children which should be always borne in mine in enacting all the laws relating to the children.

Part 1. Definitions

Article 4. The term "child" in this law means the child under eighteen years of age and the subdivision of the child is as follows:

a. "Infant" -- the child under one year old;
b. "Preschool child" -- the child from one year to the entrance to the primary school;
c. "Minor" -- the child above school age and under eighteen years of age.

Article 5. The term "expectant or nursing mother" in this law means the woman who is pregnant or who has not passed one year after delivery.

Article 6. The term "guardian" in this law means the person who has the actual custody of the child including "the holder of parental right". The term "the holder of parental right" in this law means the parent or the legal guardian in the case there is no parent.

Article 7. The term "Jido-fukushi Shisetsu" (child welfare agencies) in this law indludes Josan Shisetsu (lying-in agency), Nyuji-in (infant home), Boshi-ryo (mothers' home), Hoikujo (day nursery), Jido Kosei Shisetsu (children's recreational agencies), Yogo Shisetsu (home for dependent, neglected and abused children), Seishin-hakujakuji Shisetsu (home for feebleminded children), Kyoiku Shisetsu (home for physically handicapped children) and Kyogo-in (home for juvenile training and education).

Part 11. Child Welfare Board.

Article 8. For the purpose of investigation and discussing the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, the central and local Child Welfare Boards are to be established.

A local Child Welfare Board is to be established in Tokyo Metropolis, Hokkaido and in every local and urban prefecture.

The Central Child Welfare Board is under the jurisdication of the Minister of Health and Welfare and the Local Child Welfare Board under

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that of the Governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

The central Child Welfare Board shall answer the inquiry of the Minister of Health and Welfare or make recommendations to the Ministers concerned about child welfare.

The local Child Welfare Board shall answer the inquiry of the governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefectures or make recommendations to the administrative offices concerned.

The 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.

No. of C.W.B Members

Who put them there.

Article 9. The central Child Welfare Board consists of the members not exceeding forty five persons and the local Child Welfare Board twenty persons.

The temporary board members may be appointed for the studying on the special problems when it is necessary.

The Minister of Health and Welfare and the governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures appoint the members and temporary members of the central or local Child Welfare Board respectively out of the public officials concerned, those who are engaged in the care of the child, child's health and welfare services and those who have the knowledge of and experience in the work with the children.

There will be a chairman for each Child Welfare Board selected through votes by the members.

Article 10. Further rules and regulations regarding the tenure of office of the members of the Child Welfare Board, duties of the chairman of the Board and the operation of the Board, etc. will be prescribed in the Order.

Part III. Child Welfare Official and Child Welfare Worker.

Article 11. The Child Welfare Officials are to be appointed in Metropolis, Hokkaido and each of the prefectures.

The child welfare officials are to work for the promotion of welfare of the children and expectant and nursing mothers acting as their councillors for their care, health and general welfare.

The child welfare official executes his duty described in the preceding Paragraph in the district assigned by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

The status of the child welfare official is that of official either clerical or professional, and he shall be appointed from among those who are experienced in or have learnings on welfare work such as care, health etc. of children and expectant and nursing mother.

Article 12. The child welfare workers shall be placed by areas of city, town and village (inclusive of the special ward, as will be the same hereinafter.)

The child welfare workers shall cooperate with the child welfare officials concerning the execution of their duties.

The welfare committeemen appointed under the Welfare Committee Ordinance are to take the duties of the child welfare workers.

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The child welfare workers are to work under the direction and supervision of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

Article 13. The heads of city (including the head of special ward, as will be the same hereinafter), town and village may give the child welfare officials and the child welfare workers their opinions in regard to the matters prescribed in Article 11, Paragraph 2.

Article 14, Further rules and regulations regarding the qualification, status of the child welfare officials and necessary matters concerning the child welfare officials and child welfare workers, will be prescribed in the Order.

Part IV. Child Welfare Section

Article 15, Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures shall establish the Child Welfare Station.

PURPOSE →

The purpose of the Child Welfare Station is to promote the welfare of the children through cousultation and making the discrimination of the children's capacities.

WHO IS THE OFFICIALS * WHAT CAPABILITY * WHO APPOINT THEM.

Article 16. The Child Welfare Station shall be staffed with a director and staff officials.

The status of the director and staff officials is that of the prefectural official either clerical or professional.

The director manages the Station under the supervision of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture.

The staff official take the duties of consultation and discrimination provided under the preceding Article under the supervision of the director.

The Child Welfare Station may employ necessary workers besides those prescribed in the preceding Paragraph 1.

Article 17. Child Welfare Station shall equip the facilities for temporary sheltering of the children when it is necessary.

Article 18. Further rules and regulations regarding the areas to be covered by the Child Welfare Station and other necessary matters concerning the Child Welfare Station will be prescribed in the Order.

CHAPTER II. Welfare Program and Security

Article 19. The governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures shall encourage the expectant and nursing mothers or the guardians of the infants and the preschool children to receive the health guidance by the health centers, physicians, midwives or public health nurses for the maternity and children's health.

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The governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures may give health examination of the infants and the preschool children.