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Hatsu-Ji, No. 67.

Dec. 29th 1948

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

From : Vice-Minister of Welfare.

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

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

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and by it better child welfare service is expected to be actually
propelled. For these reasons its purport must be made understood by
all concerned and at t e same time your guidance and supervision
pertaining to the operation of this Ministerial Ordinance are request-
ed in order to fulfill the purpose of this Ordinance with attention on
the following points as well as with the full consideration on the
local situations.

Notes

I. Fundamental matters.

1. The Ministerial Ordinance did not set the standards too high
for child welfare agencies to be able to meet at present time and in

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

2. In past child welfare agencies lacked social and scientific considerations pertaining to those to be admitted. Taking the mothers' home for instance, while there are great many persons who wish to be admitted to it, not all of those who are already in the home should have no prionty of admission necessarily. There are also instances that children are admitted because, their families want or of the application by certain party without utalizing the child welfare station (center) and consequently for the children who were diagnosed scientifically for the

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

4. During the period of the transitory provisions, the time should not be wasted with no effort but should be utilized for the concrete

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reformation of the qualification and the number of the workers, equipment and general management, your guidance for the cooperation of those who have established the child welfare agencies to fulfill the reformation through mutual liaison and careful consideration on the specific local situations and characteristics of the individual child welfare agencies is requested.

II. Supervision.

1. General matters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) Equipment:

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

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

(A) Equipment:

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

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

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

d. Day nursery; infant room.

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

f. Home for feebleminded children; rest room and living room.

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

Home for crippled children; clinic room, living room, operating room, sick room and physio-therapy room,

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

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h. Kyogo-in; living room.

(B) Personnel

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

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

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

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provided by Law, Articles 22 to 24 inclusive and 27, Paragraph 1, Item
3, and the amount to be charged under the private contract. And the
following points must be observed for working out the regulation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The Ministerial Ordinance provides the three stages of conception of the day nursery as "the day nursery with capacity for over 30 infants and preschool children inclusive" (Article 50), "the day nursery with capacity for 15 to 29 infants and preschool children

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The day nursery with capacity for less than 15 should be equipped and operated with due respect for the provisions of the Ministerial Ordinance. There are so called "good neighbor", "the seasonal nursery facility" and "the neighborhood nursery facility" which should be differentiated from such small scaled day nursery as mentioned just above. So called "good neighbor" is such a benevolent person who without any specific equipment takes care of a very small number of certain infants or preschool children not on.regular term of period

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nor with compensation. By non-vocational nature such person is differentiated from the day nursery provided by the Law. The "seasonal nursery facility" is the day nursery which is opened only at the busiest seasons in the agricultural or fishing community. By its non-permanent nature it is also differentiated from the day nursery provided by the Law. The "neighborhood nursery facility" is a simple nursery facility opened at any convenient and proper place by volunteers in certain area in order to give assistance and to help for more logical and cooperative way of living for the families whose mothers have to work out or who have expectant or nursing-mothers or the invalid. As it is an enlarged "good neighbor" type by which it should be differentiated from the day nursery provided by the Law. While it is necessary to diffuse the idea and practice of the "good neighborer", "seasonal nursery facility" and "neighborhood nursery facility", they are not the day nursery under the provision of the Law and the Ministerial Ordinance is not applicable to them.

(2) The children's recreational agency must have the equipment of Article 60 and personnel provided by Article 61 of the Ministerial Ordinance. Such facilities for instances as a play ground provided by a rail road company and a playroom in a department

"good neighbor" type by which it should be differentiated from the day nursery provided by the Law. While it is necessary to diffuse the idea and practice of the "good neighborer", "seasonal nursery facility" and "neighborhood nursery facility", they are not the day nursery under the provision of the Law and the Ministerial Ordinance is not applicable to them.

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

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

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III. Equipment.

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

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

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

3. The room for the mother and child is the living room for them

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

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

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IV. Personnel

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

It does not also touch on employees such as the janitor etc.. But the minimum number of employees necessary for the functioning of the child welfare agency is perfectly alright.

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

3. The Ministerial Ordinance provides the qualification of the personnel, for instance "person who has engaged in a child welfare service for 2 years or more" (Article 44) and "person who has engaged in Kyogo (the juvenile training and education) service for 5 years or more" (Article 98). In judging a person for the above qualification a person who has the experience of such services greatly related with

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

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

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

Appointed as a matron of _____ mothers' home".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The foregoing principle should be observed in case of Articles

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

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

V. Operations other than stated above.

1. General matters.

(1) The reason why the infant home is omitted from Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Ministerial Ordinance is that it is provided in Article 36, the omission of the day nursery and the children's recreational agency is due to technical difficulties and the omission of the lying-in agency and the homes for weak and crippled children is due to the need of specific medical considerations on giving the bath for children in each of these child welfare agencies. It is

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without saying that the new born babies in the lying-in agency must have daily bath.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) When the vocational guidance should be given in a child welfare institution, as the general rule it is preferable to give it within the very institution. For such occasion although it is not

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subject to Labor Standard Law, it must be in compliance with the Ministerial Ordinance, Article 71 (inclusive of the cases to which Article 71 is applicable according to the Articles 80, 91 and 100).

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

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

Whether Labor Standard Law is applicable or not with the workrooms of the mothers' homes it must be decided upon the investigation of the actual conditions of each work room. Nevertheless even if there is no clearcut employer-and-employee relationship existing, Labor Standard Law is to be applied when there is in fact a party to conduct the work and the mother-and-children who are the workers which makes the relationship of employer-and-employee. Even with the cases to which

selected with full consideration of the local industrial situation of particular district so that these mothers and children may be able to live on self-support in future.

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

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

VI. Transitory Provisions.

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

2. The child welfare agencies established by those other than the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may pass for as approved

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Supplementary Provisions.

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

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

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

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of Welfare after referring it to the opinion of the Central Child Welfare Board.

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

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Article 13. Paragraph 4.

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

Article 22.

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

Article 72. Paragraph 2.

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

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

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

1. Wife of the children's leader of preceding paragraph.
2. Children under 20 years of age of the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph.
3. Parents of the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph.
4. Those who have to live with the children's leader or the nursery teacher of preceding paragraph necessary and for whom the permission of the governer of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture was secured.

Article 73.

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

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Article 89. Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4.

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

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

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

Article 90, Paragraph 4.

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

Article 102, Paragraphs 2 and 3.

Those who have to live necessarily with the superintendent of Kyogo-in, Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph may be allowed to live with the children admitted when deemed it no harm for the training and education of the children in Kyogo-in, provided that in Kyogo-in

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Article 90, Paragraph 4.

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

Article 102, Paragraphs 2 and 3.

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

1. Wife of Kyogo of preceding paragraph.
2. Children under 20 years of age of Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph.
3. Parents of Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph.
4. Those who have to live with the Kyogo or Kyobo of preceding paragraph necessarily and for whom the permission of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture was secured.

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

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Article 103.

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