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Child welfare

Activities report (Child welfare Section & centres)
(May)

1. - Child welfare administrative review -
Not conducted this month

2. - Child welfare workers' committee -
Was not called to meet for discussion

3. - Mothers' club
On May 10 th Miyazaki-gun Mothers' club held a round table meeting to discuss problems pertaining to juvenile.
On May 18 th Aratano-village mothers' club conducted a regular general meeting to which a child welfare official attended to reorientate the way to handle juvenile problem.

4 - . Child welfare board
Local chapter of child welfare board for Mima and Miyoshi districts was set up on May 4 th, and the same one for Itano district on May 5 th.

On May 20 th president of the prefectural child welfare board made trip over to Kozato Town to condole those unhappy juvenile victims drowned while crossing the river Yoshino by a ferry boat.

5. - Child welfare week activities
May 3rd.
Child welfare problems were discussed at governor's office of the prefectural government office with governor, vice governor, Mrs T. Miyagi councilor and other concerned participating.
May 4 th
Leature meeting was held at Tenri temple of Tokushima city and Mrs. T. Miyagi made her speech on welfare problems to 613 people.
May 5 th
Mrs. T. Miyagi made trip to Bando primary school, Itano-gun to give her lecture on juvenile welfare. (417 people attended)
'Child welfare meet' at city office of Tokushima city was held to make people at large child-welfare-conscious 427 people assembled
May 6 th
Juvenile atholetic meet was held at Bando primary school and 2,115 school children participated in it. 85

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May 7th

Juvenile cultural festival was observed at Tsuji Town, Miyoshi-gun by 1,580 children and adults

. The same festival was conducted at Sadamitsu Town with 1,320 people participating.

Tokushima city and other five guns (districts) observed childrens' cultural festival programs.

May 8th

841 children met at Kamojima to put up drama and other recreational play, song to express their appreciation to mothers. The same program was carried out at Wajiki Town, Naka-gun with 1,250 people attended.

Babies health contest was conducted at Sako primary school, Tokushima city.

May 9th

Memorial plant was planted at Child welfare consultation centre to commemorate child welfare week.

May 10th

'Get-together Meet' of children was held at Uchimachi primary school with 1,317 kids attended

May 11th

53 babies who were proved healthy were commended and 2 model mothers were given letters of commendation at Kencho.

50 people attended to 'how to nurse baby' course at Kencho.

Broadcast on the street as to how to bring up children was conducted at Komatsushima Town

Radio Broad-Cast

May 4th

Purport of child welfare week was ~~xxx~~ sent on the air by governor for 15 minutes.

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May 8th

Mrs. Ozeki child welfare official made broad cast on child welfare program at 20 00

May 11 th

Introduction of Model mothers of Tokushima went on the air at 19. 15

Publicity on child welfare has been done by distribution of posters, leaflet, advertisement of newspaper. Of course, the desirable result of publicity has been feasible because of coordinated activities in the way of disseminating the idea on child welfare at lower echelon.

6 - Activities of child welfare consultation centre

Effort has been made to awaken interest of public toward child problem at these meetings listed below. Staffs of the centre have been sent as lecturers thereto.

May 4 th. director of the centre attended to the inaugural ceremony of Miyoshi-gun child welfare board

May 5 th Clerk yamashita ——→ has been dispatched to the inaugural ceremony of Itano-gun child welfare board.

May 5 th Maruyama, non-regular official has been sent to Kitainona Mothers' club.

May 5 th Niki, classification specialist has been dispatched to Kawauchi child welfare board.

May 7 th the same specialist attended to Imazu village child welfare board.

May 8 th the same specialist attended to Itano-gun Mothers' club general meeting

May 9 th the same specialist attended to Ishi Town Mothers' club discussion meeting.

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May 11th

The ceremony of completion of construction of child welfare centre and dormitory was observed with many notables attending.

May 24th

In order to prevent tragedy of children an extraordinary meeting was held at Kencho. Vice governor, Welfare division chief, president of the prefectural assembly and executive members of womens' organization were called in to work out 'way to prevent tragedy of children'

Break-down of children processed through child welfare centre.

(1) 7 children placed at child ~~saf~~ welfare dormitory for transit care (2 at present staying) { 2 — reformatory; 1 — orphanage; 1 — family court; 1 — guardian

(2) 1 child sent to Orphanage from the dormitory

(3) 2 children sent to reformatory from ,,

(4) 7 children entrusted to supervision & guidance of child welfare officials

(5) 4 children entrusted to child welfare workers (Minseiin)

(6) 5 children admonished, 1 reorientated in education, 1 referred to family court and three others disposed of at the centre.

Total number of children disposed of at the centre is 21 children.

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Source of referral on child welfare cases.

(1) Child welfare officials ..... 9 cases
(2) Town & village offices ..... 8 cases
(3) Police & family court ..... 8 cases
(4) Child welfare workers (Minsei-in) .. 1 case
(5) Guardians of children ..... 5 cases
(6) School teachers ..... 1 case

32 cases 32 children

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May 8th Red cross Day

Old peoples home Womens' home
reformatory were visited by J. R. C.
representatives

5th Bunjai Town
Babies health contest

9th ~ 11th 14th ~ 16th

Asakawa Village Shishikui Town

Home nursing course

4th
Local Representatives of Red cross volunteers group meeting

8th ~ 10th

at Kamakura, Kanagawa Ken
J. R. C Meet
Two boy & girl and one teacher from
this prefecture

18th ~ 21st

at Ikeda Kamojima, Tachibana &
Tokushima, Training course for
school teachers, (leaders of J. R. C.)

30th

Minawa village R. C. volunteers'
group organized,

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Childwelfare

May 28th /49

Child welfare Directive No. 399

To: Mayors of Tokushima & Naruto cities
Chiefs of all district offices

From: Chief of Tokushima Ken Welfare Division

Re: Preventive measures against tragedy involving the minor.

The accident took place at Oshima village, Mima-gun when school children of Shikazaka primary school were crossing the river Yoshino on a ferry boat has taught us how imperative it was to train children on the basis of group and supervise them properly before the occurance of the event those who are responsible for welfare of juvenile are, therefore, called upon to take ~~meticulous~~ minute precaution against any potential danger involving them, taking these undermentioned instructions into their consideration.

Instructions.

(1) When going on an excursion, trip or hiking, children are apt to follow others blindly because of curiosity or interest. So, it must be remembered by responsible leaders that they are supervised properly on any occasion that may cause tragedy unless otherwise supervised.

(2) Thorough plan has to be made in crossing river or lake taking into consideration two elements, time and space involving danger of children.

(3) When crossing river on ferry boat, the current of stream, craft and skill, experience of boat men should be thoroughly checked. Another thing that is equaly important is to assign life guards to each boat.

(4) Cultivate and promote public spirit (duty) of children, train them to act in concert with group.

(5) Maintain closer contact with guardians and parents

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so that their cooperation ~~is~~ will be available anytime.

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child welfare

Detailed translation in T.Shimbun,

Dated May 6, 1949.

#3

May 5 is the first national holiday, the Boy's Day, the first day of the Child Welfare Week which bless the happiness and health of the children carrying Japan in future on their backs.

The bliliant functions were given at the various places for the sake of 360,000 children in this prefecture. Under the sponsorship of the pref. authorities, the Pref. MINSEI Committee Fed. and the Pref. Compatriot Relief Ass'n Branch, the first Pref. peoples general meeting for child welfare was held at the Tokushima Municipal Assembly Hall on May 6, at 1:30 p.m. in the attendance of approximately 200 representatives from various places in this prefecture. After having been given greeting by Mr. KASHIHARA, DAIGORO chairman of the Pref. Compatriot Relief Ass'n Branch, they selected Mr. ITOBAYASHI, TAMEICHI, a member of the Pref. Assembly chairman. An encouragement speech was made by Captain Hard, chief of the Public Welfare Section in The Tokushima M.G.Team, Mr. TAMAKI, chief of the Pref. MINSEI Division and Mrs. KORO, MITSU, a member of the House of Council.

They decided the following matters at the meeting.

(1) Inprovement and control over KAMI-SHIBAI.
(2) Promoting the establishment of the Boy's Scouts.
(3) Re-education of parents.
(4) Strengthening the control over youth and adult delinquency.
(5) Thorough education of democratism for the teachers.
(6) Teaching children how to appricrate movie.
(7) Requesting the Welfare Minister for making clear the character of MINSEI Committee members and Child Welfare Committee members, and for the establishment of their authority.
(8) Dismissing an additional post of a MINSEI Committee member and a child welfare committee member.

After deciding on a declaration, a lecture on the subject of the Child and Home Problem" was given by Mrs. MIYAGI, TAMAYO, a member of the House of Council, and the meeting was closed at 4:30 p.m..

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HE DQUARTERS
TOKUSHIM MILIT RY GOVERNMENT TE M
APO 1050

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Appendix "e"

EY JAPANESE PERSONNEL

			Tele. Number
Prefectural Liaison			
	Ichiro Kito	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Governor			
	Goro Abe	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Police Department			
	Takehiko Kanaya	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Medical Department			
	Taro Sato	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Public Welfare Section			
	Buichi Gotoda	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Engineering Department			
	Taro Takano	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811

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Detailed translation in T.Shimbun,

Dated May 7, 1949.

#3

Chief Ooka of the Direct Tax Sec. of the Tokushima Taxation Office said on his return from the meeting at Takamatsu on May 6,

"By force of the Provisional Ground Rent Amendments Law promulgated last month, a survey will be made of residencial lots principally in war-marred areas to decide a new ground rent. 22,000 plots of ground will be brought under scrntiny in Tokushima city.

The revised ground rent will become effective from Oct. 1. The new tax rate on residential lots will be applied from next fiscal year."

#6

Imperial donations to social work institutions were transmitted by the pref. authorities to the following.

Awa Old People's Home
Awoi Asylum
Awa-koku Jikei-in
Tokushima Women's Home
Myojin Zenrin-kan
Megumi-no-sono Nursery
Tokushima-ken Josei Kyokai
Naruto Clinic

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

DISASTER PLAN

Appendix "b" -

EMERGENCY AIR EVACUATION

1. Call Itami Air Base, through Japanese lines, phone Osaka Toll Itami-212, and ask for the 3rd E.R.S.

2. Give the following information:

a. Name of unit.
b. Location
c. Information that a plane is needed.
d. Location of nearest air strip.
e. Size of strip.
f. Tell them if patient is an ambulant or stretcher case.
g. Destination of patient (28th Sta Hosp., Osaka)
h. Find out the estimated time of arrival of plane.

3. If 3rd E.R.S. cannot send a plane, call 25th Div Artillery Liaison Squadron, Itami Air Base, AO3 Section and give them the above information.

4. If the evacuation takes place at night, the landing strip will be provided with lights as follows:

GREEN on the approach end of runway.
RED on the opposite end.
WHITE on the sides.

Jeeps will be used to augment lanterns.

NOTE: In the event regular landing lights are not used, have 2 vehicles cross lights on center of field and one vehicle direct lights down the strip from the end on the downwind side (the end of the field the wind is coming from).

5. In the event that the above procedure cannot be used, the team launch or a commandeered launch will be used to carry the patient to Honshu for further Air, Rail, or Motor transportation.

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Detailed translation in T. Mimpo,

Dated May 7, 1949.

6

The Pref. Governor handed official notices to the representatives of 27 charity institutions to distribute 789,000 yen, the 1st apportionment of the 1948 Community Chest contributions.

Earlier, the pref. authorities transmitted Imperial donations to 7 charity institutions.

#7

About 60 primary and lower secondary school children within the district of the Komatsujima Minami School met at the house of Sueko NISHIMOTO to form a frendly association named "Midori-kai" on May 5 at 10:00 a.m..

After hearing a lecture of Chief Oe of the Komatsushima Town Police on the subject of prevention of delinquency, the attendants worked out a regulation and elected their officers.

The meeting was closed with the song of Midori-kai.

#10

Today is children's Culture Day.

You children should be well-cultured and well-disciplined in preparation for building Japan into a cultured state.

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OFFICIAL:

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

APPENDIX a. Fire Reg.
b. Emergency an evacuation
c. Fire Station
d. Police Station
e. Key Japanese Personnel

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child welfare

Detailed translation in T. Shimbun,

Dated May 1, 1949.

#1

May has come. From olden times, May 5th has been celebrated as the festival day for boys throughout the country. The day was incorporated into the new national holidays as "Children's Day." Beginning the day, a Child Welfare Week will be observed on the nation-wide scale. The week was observed last year, too. But the difference between the observance of this year and that of last year is, as you know, that various functions are programmed for the first time this year. All such functions are aimed at making children happy, to say in brief.

This aim comes from the Child Welfare Law which was promulgated on Jan. 1 last year and provides that everyone of the people should bring children up soundly both in mind and body and that children are assurred of a happy living.

The promulgation of such a law shows the fact that the Government, has come to regard children as a treasure of the nation, that is, the Government has come to realize the necessity of relieving those children who have become orphans, who are suffering from impoverished living due to the death of their fathers, who have lost their dwellings during the war and especially who have been degenerated into delinquency for some reason as above enumerated and helping them to regain their neglected happy living.

To put such purpose into practice, child welfare officials were appointed in the Pref. Govt., Child Committee was installed at every autonomous body, Child Consultation Office was established in the Pref. Govt to lead into proper way unfortunate mothers and delinquent juveniles, and Child Welfare Committee was formed as an advisory organ to the Pref. Governor.

The purport of creating such organs and enacting such a law, however, is not fully dessiminated among the public in general. It is hoped, therefore, that the coming Child Welfare Week proves much contributory to arose grown-ups to their responsibility for protecting children's happiness.

On the other hand, you children should extend helpful hands to your poor friends and live hand in hand with each other in good friendship, ceasing to despise and bullying them.

The Child Welfare Law is going to give you protection. But, you must not abuse the kind intention of grown-ups with which they promulgated the Law. You should do everything within your reach, that is, you should train your bodies and work hard and help your unfortunate friends by yourselves.

(continue)

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To form a club among you, for instance, will serve this purpose.

In America there are 4-H clubs with 4-H meaning Head, Hands, Heart and Health. Through these clubs, children get training necessary to become good citizens and do their parts for the benifit of their communities.

May 5th is near at hand. When it comes, we hope that you will have much pleasure in participating the functions to be observed at your communities. On this occasion, we request you would determine yourself to redouble your efforts to become good and sound children.

#5

Technician Nagao of the Pref. Board of Education said on his return from the national health conference held in Tokyo said, "As the result of administrative adjustment, the Physical Culture Bureau of the Ministry of Education was abolished and hereafter school health business will be handled by primary, middle and university education bureaus. In connection with the fulness of school health business, filthy conditions of schools were pointed out by the authorities concerned. School lunch program will be intensified, with the ration of skim-milk 2.5 folded, bean paste 2.5 folded, edible oil trebled, sugar 1.1 folded and coal 1.1 folded as compared with those released during last year. Besides, all stocks of canned food will be released. Apron and cloth will also be distributed in considerable quantity."

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Child welfare

#10

The program includes;

May 4.....Physical exam. of babies.
May 5.....Displayal of posters.
" 6.....Lectures on the Child Welfare Law.
" 7.....Consultations on health.
" 8.....Mother's gathering.
" 9.....Physical training.

#15

The Tokushima Visiting Nurse Agency will be founded shortly headed by Miss Yoshie Yoshida, one-time employee of the MG Public Health Section.

#11

No other informations

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Detailed translation in T.Mimpo,

Dated May 10, 1949.

#8

Mrs. Mumeno Sasayama, 42, at Kami Hachiman village and Mrs. Kikuno Horibe, 46, at Tsuji town will be officially commended tomorrow at the Pref. Office as model mother.

The two women were selected from among the representative mothers recommended by the mayors of Tokushima & Naruto and chiefs of all local administration offices.

The commendation of model mother is a part of the Child Welfare Week functions.

#13

The Nishioe Women's Association invited 148 hapless children to the public hall within the compund of the Egawa Recreation Garden on May 5.

After talks by Mrses. Kikukawa and Kushi on the subject of prevention of juvenile delinquency and what is democracy, the children were entertained with Japanese dance presented by the little girls of the Nishioe Hanayagi-kai.

FORMS OF ADDRESS
LETTERS TO PERSONS OF RANK AND QUALITY

TO WHOM	ENVELOPE ADDRESS	SALUTATION AND COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE	
		FORMAL LETTER	INFORMAL LETTER
The President	The President of the United States or The President Washington, D. C.	Sir: .... I have the honor to remain, Sir, Your most obedient servant, or I have the honor to remain, Most respectfully yours,	Dear Mr. President: .... I am, dear Mr. President, Yours sincerely, or Yours Faithfully,
The Vice President	The Vice President	(The same as for President)	Dear Mr. Vice President: .... I am, dear Mr. Vice President, Yours sincerely, or Yours faithfully,
The Chief Justice of the United States	The Honorable Charles Evans Hughes Chief Justice of the United States Washington, D. C.	Sir: .... I have the honor to remain, Yours very truly,	Dear Mr. Chief Justice: or Dear Mr. Justice Hughes .... Yours sincerely, or Yours faithfully,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court	The Honorable Owen J. Roberts Justice of the Supreme Court Washington, D. C.	(The same as for Chief Justice)	Dear Mr. Justice: or Dear Mr. Justice Roberts: ....

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Detailed translation in T.Shimbun,

Dated May, 10 1949.

#1 Editorial:-

Due to living difficulty, a mother attempted family suicide with her 3 children.

The family were saved, - mother was given a job, the children were brought under care and the courage to live the hard living was inspired in their hearts.

Another mother having 2 children was on the verge of starvation in a dug-out in Tokushima city. Although the mother died due to delayed medical care, the 2 children were cared for by a charity institution.

A mother of a well-off family was given advices after accurate scientific test on which way her child should better proceed in his study.

The facts above enumerated are among the matters so far handled by the Tokushima Child Consultation Office since its inauguration in May last.

Due to housing shortage, the office was obliged to do its business in a room lent at the Tokushima Health Center.

It is a matter of congratulation, therefore, that the new office has been constructed together with the Children's Dometory and to expect that the activities of the office will be furthered with the construction of its independent office.

In these days when the prevention of juvenile delinquency is one of the gravest social problem and an earlier checkup of delinquency and earlier adoption of some counter-measures thereto are becoming an urgent issue, the office must necessarily meet this requisite by offering proper advices after accurate scientific test.

It is also one of its work to find-proper means of relief for children of destitute families, children having lost their parents, homeless children and all the other hapless children.

Furthermore, the office has to show the children in general which course should be taken in life by making a scientific test on their adaptability.

To comply with consultations in every aspect of juvenile affairs is the function of the office. Whether or not people make use of the office surely has an important effect on the future of children and that of the society.

It hinges upon the concern of the people, whether the office

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functions fully or not.

The Children's Dometory was constructed as a temporal accommodation house of juvenile delinquents pending a scientific examination on their abilities. It is hoped that the activities of the Office and Dometory are tied in close relationship like the two wheels of a vehicle.

The scope of activities of the Child Consultation Office is so extensive that it will require arduous efforts to effect its full function. The s trees placed on the prevention of juvenile delinquency often gives one a false implession that the activities of the Office are sorely concerned with such line of work.

Such misunderstanding should be wiped off the minds of all people and the Office should be utilized for consultations in every aspect of juvenile affairs.

The activities of the Office lie in showing the right way to straying children, bringing back to the right deteriorating children, bringing happiness back to unfortunate children and protecting children not to loss their gifted happiness, thereby providing happiness for all children.

Understanding and cooperation of all the people in this pref. are the prerequisite for the furtherance of such activities.

We conglaturate the inauguration of the office on the occasion of the 2nd Child Welfare Week and hope the new institution will thoroughly perform its mission.

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The Shinpo May 13th /42

(5) Ceremony at Ichijo town, a welfare try-out community

Ichijo town, designated as a child welfare experiment community in this prefecture, observed a welfare ceremony at Ichijo primary school starting at 1000 on May 12th with vice governor, chief of prefectural child welfare department and chief of Itano district office attended. The primary purpose of the ceremony was to ~~hand~~ deliver the official statement to the mayor. Speeches of many invited notables followed the designation of the ceremony.

(10) Roundtable discussion on how to guide juveniles at Tatsuna town

About seventy town people gathered at assembly hall of Tatsuna town office on May 11th at 1900 to attend to the roundtable discussion meeting sponsored by the town office. Opening speech was made by Yano vice mayor. Police chief of Naka east district K. R. P and judge Takahara made lecures on control laws pertaining juvenile crime and ways to prevent teenagers' delinquency. Then those assembled put out many questions and suggestions.

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Detailed translation in T. Shimbun,

Dated May 5, 1949.

#7

Child Welfare Week will held from today to May 11, and various kinds of services in this prefecture were scheduled as follows:-

Tokushima city

May 5
* Children will make a round of the city in procession at 1:00 p.m.
* General Pref. People's Child Welfare Meeting is to be held. (at Municipal Assembly Hall)

May 6
* Special health consultation office will be established on the third floor of the Sakaeya's.
* Health examination (at each Mothers and Children's Home, and public nursery)

May 7 at 8:30 a.m.
* Tour culture festival will be observed. (at citizen's playground)

at 10:00 a.m.
*Fairy-tale meeting (at Sako Public Nursery)

at 1:00 p.m.
* Child culture festival (at Johoku Upper Secondary School)

* Fairy-tale meeting(at Ihoku Public Nursery)

at 3:00 p.m.
* Fairy-tale meeting (at Ito Public Nursery)

May 8
at 9:00 a.m.
* General contest to select healthy babies (at Sako school)

at 10:00 a.m.
* Selection of outstanding mathers (in Kencho)

* Fairy-tale meeting (at Welfare Domitory)

at 1:00 p.m.
* Fairy-tale meeting (at Mothers and Childrens Domitory)

at 2:00 p.m.
* Literary exercises (at Mothers and Childrens Domitory)

May 9
at 9:00 a.m.
* Presentation of souvenir (at Mothers and Childrens Domitory)

(continue)

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

OFFICIAL:

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

ERNEST I. HILL JR
Captain, FA
Adjutant

APPENDIX a. Fire Reg.
b. Emergency an evacuation
c. Fire Station
d. Police Station
e. Key Japanese Personnel

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

at 1:00 p.m.
* Literary exercises (at each public nursery)
Mothers' meeting and fairy-tale meeting. (at Tsuda nursery)

May 10
at 1:00 p.m.
* Dancing party (at Uchi-machi School)

May 11
at 10:00 a.m.
* Hiking (every public nursery, and Mothers and Childrens Domitory)

at 1:00 p.m.
* Commendation ceremony of healthy babies (at Kencho)

Naruto city

Naruto-city will scheduled to held the events on the Boy's Day, May 5.

* Boy's Festival will be held at the Municipal Hall from 9:00 a.m.

* Movie and Fairy-tale meeting will be held at the Naruto Public Hall, and at the various places in the city.

#8

Mrs. Miyagi, Tamayo, a member of the House of Council visited here on May 3 and stated as follows in regard to the actual condition of the prevention of the juveniles' delinquency and the resuscitation of the war-widows.

"The Child Welfare Law is a law for the benifit of the children. After making a detailed investigation on recent condition of orphans in Hiroshima and Nagasaki this law was enforced on December, 1947. Due to the shortage of expenditure, it is regretted that the complete counter-measures can not be planned for the prevention of juveniles' delinquency.

According to the statistics made by the Judicial Affairs' Board, the expence for the accommodation of one bo y is 100,000 yen in a year. Therefore, it is of importance for the mothers to prevent the juveniles' delinquency. The people in general do not love the childrens. Home, in former days was a good teaching-room to raise childrens but now both parents are throwing their childrens off their gaurd. I want to ask the religiouists in Japan for their efforts in order to purify the confused homes. I think the licensed prostitution system in Tokushima Prefecture was abolished by the decision of the Pref. Assembly meeting around 1940. The number of unlicensed prostitutes recently reaches approximately 200,000, who are infecting the people with V.B. Particularly, it is fearful that V.D. is spreading among the people in the village. Many of the unlicensed prostitutes are

-2-(continue)

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

DISASTER PLAN

Appendix "e"

KEY JAPANESE PERSONNEL

			Tele. Number
Prefectural Liaison	Ichiro Kito	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Governor	Goro Abe	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Police Department	Takehiko Kanaya	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Medical Department	Taro Sato	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Public Welfare Section	Buichi Gotoda	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Engineering Department	Taro Takano	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811

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war-widows and repatriates.

The earliest establishment of welfare facilities is indispensable for the war-widows.

The war-widows themselves are going to s tand on their feet with the spirit of collaboration.

#9

The selection of outstanding mothers and made in Kencho yesterday on May 4 at 1:00 p.m., and after investigating the candidates recommended by the Local Offices and both cities in this prefecture, the pref. authorities selected Sasayama, Mumeno, of Ichinomiya at Kamihachiman-son, Myodo-gun and Horibe, Kikue, of Tsujji-cho, Miyoshi-gun.

#10

Under the sponsorship of the Tokushima Child Press and the Pref. Toy Industry Coop. Ass'n, the various toys has been colected for the miserable children, and also a great amount of candies for them was presented from the Nippon Foodstuffs Company of Tamiya-cho and the Tokushima Branch of the Morinaga Foodstuffs Industrial Company.

These toys and candies will be presented to the miserable children in this city on the "Children's Day."

(The end)

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

DISASTER PLAN

Appendix "d"

POLICE STATIONS AND SUB-STATIONS

Tokushima Ken

National Rural Police

Katsumyo district police stations	
Mima East district	"
Naka West	"
Mima West	"
Kaifu	"
Oe	"
Miyoshi	"
Itano	"
Awa	"
Naka East	"

Municipal Police

Tokushima	Kawashima	Yamase
Naruto	Ishii	Ichijo
Komatsushima	Banzai	Handa
Ikeda	Kamojima	Mikita
Tomioka	Sadamitsu	Sakano
Mugi	Shishikui	Tsuji
Wakimachi	Tachibana	Hirajima
Hiwasa	Hanoura	Nii
Kokufu	Bando	Tsubaki
Ichiba		

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

Detailed translation in T. Shimbun,

Dated May 11, 1949.

#9

In an attempt to dissiminate the purport of the Child Welfare Week among the populace, 1,000 children and 200 kindergarten pupils of the Tokushima primary school made a round of the town in a flag and placard procession on May 9. The procession was lead by the school's brass band and the particpants song the PTA song. Simultaneously, a babies' contest was held at the school to select healthy babies.

#10

A ceremony celebrating the extension of the Awakoku Old People's Home was held on May 10. Official Shiraki of the Welfare Ministry, vice-governor Kageyama and chief. Tomimatsu of the Tokushima Municipal Welfare Section read congratulatory messages. After the celemony a "joruri" entertainment was held and sweets were presented to the Home inmates.

The additional building, covering 57-tsubo of floor space, was constructed at a cost of some 800,000 yen. By this, the Home's capacity was increased to accommodate 64 persons (by 30 persons).

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

9 May 1949

PERMIT FOR MANUFACTURING OF FIREWORKS

TO : TAKAO UETA

ADDRESS: Jatanimae, 12-chome, Minami-Sako-cho, Tokushima City, Tokushima-ken

Under provisions of SCAPIN 1836, dtd 29 Dec 47, subj: "Manufacture of Industrial Explosives and Accesories", you are hereby authorized to engage in the manufacturing of fireworks and pyrotechnics in Tokushima Prefecture at above listed address. Any failure on your part to comply with Japanese regulations pertaining to the manufacturing of fireworks and pyrotechnics will be cause for immediate cancellation of this permit.

/s/ Fred K. Magenot
/t/ FRED K. MAGENOT
Lt Col, Infantry
Senior Military Government Officer

THIS PERMIT IS AUTHORIZATION FOR MANUFACTURING ONLY AND WILL NOT BE USED AS AUTHORITY FOR OBTAINING MATERIALS OR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

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

T/9 11

child welfare

Detailed translation in T. Mimpo,

Dated 4, May 1949.

#5

The Construction Ministry approved an appropriation of 2,500 million yen for the construction of 25,000 houses under national subsidy. The apportionment to this prefecture is 220 houses. Commencement of the construction work will be delayed.

220 houses.

#1

The Child Welfare Law was enacted along the purport of the new Constitution. The Law provides that the nation and the local public organizations, together with children's guardians, are responsible for bringing up all children sound both in mind and body. To implement such aim, the Prime Minister, prefectural governors, mayors and town and village headmen are collaborating with your parents and elders to bring up sound children.

To set May 5th as Children's Day is nothing but the indication of their intention to foster you into good citizens of our country so that you may be admitted into the comity of the peoples of the world and lead a happy and peaceful living with them all.

Then, what have you to do to become good children and eventually to good grown-ups?

The children in the past years have been wholly occupied with success in life, They longed for becoming state ministers or generals.

To attend to school is a stepping-stone to success, they concluded.

Such a way of thinking naturally forced upon them a hard study, many of them going so for to sacrifice their health.

School boys and girls were, so to speak, a hunter after good marks.

Officials and diplomats were the best of their fonds and to be admitted into the law departments of universities was the target of their ambitions.

But the new type of Japanese must be ingrained with the spirit of democracy which stands on preference for freedom, peace and venebolence. From such view-point, it may be clear to you that the traditional way of study must be altered.

First of all, you must strive to become a good r esident of your community. You should make your community good to live in in

(continue)

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TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM

NAME	BREAD			MILK		MISCELLANEOUS
	White	Rye	Whole Wheat	White	Chocolate	
Lt Col F. K. Magenot						
Capt J. C. Heard Jr						

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 77 5013

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full collaboration with your neighbours. The effort to make individual towns and villages good to live in is the very foundation for making Japan and eventually the world a cozy residence. To attain such object, you must be sound both in mind and health. Children of feeble constitution can never be equal to such a task. While, stout children are patient and can bear the burden to do something good to other people.

Secondarily, you must respect the freedom and rights of others and must not neglect your own responsibility.

This is easily said than done. But, the spirit of democracy springs out of this idea. The world of today is evolving on the basis of democracy and science. Contrivances and taking the initiative should be made the most of to make your life and the life of others happier.

In this sense, we advise that you had better make much of science. Good children should be full of vigour to push your work persistently.

Your power of execution will help you shatter old, unreasonable customs and construct a new society.

We expect that a new Japan does not be bolstered by a few distinguished but by all [redacted] people, healthy, peace-loving and self-~~supporting~~ helping.

Parents and guardians of children are responsible for bringing them up into cheerful, righteous and healthy ones.

They are requested to become conscious of protecting children as well as to renovate their be-haviours at homes. For, the examples they show into which they would have their children grow up tell much more than their repeated admonishment.

Children's Day is the day to conglaturate children but it should also be taken by adults as the day for their introspection.

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HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU MILITARY GOVERNMENT REGION
APO 1050

DAILY BULLETIN)
NUMBER 68)

Takamatsu, Shikoku
6 May 1949

1. Hqs Detail: The following officers are OD on dates indicated:

Lt	GRANT S JONES	0830 7 May - 0830 9 May	PHONE 4237
Lt	J. E. MIKKELSEN	0830 9 May - 0830 10 May	PHONE 4233
CWO	F. A. MENDONCA	0830 10 May - 0830 11 May	PHONE 4227
Lt	C. R. PFEIFER	0830 11 May - 0830 12 May	PHONE 4145

2. Change of SCAP CIE Information Center Hours: Effective 8 May the SCAP CIE Information Center will be open six days a week from 0900 to 1800 Monday through Saturday.

3. Television Display: There will be a special showing for Occupation Forces of the television setup at the Exposition on Wed, 11 May at 1300 hrs.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL PIGG:

R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

OFFICIAL:

RH Rosenkranz
R. A. ROSENKRANZ
1st Lt FA
Adjutant

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

Children's Day, which was in-corporated into the new national holidays, will be observed for the first time tomorrow, May 5. The creation of the day was promoted by the intention of your parents and elders to pray for your sound growing.

As a part of the Child Welfare Week functions, here we open a symposium on the subject of "Thoughts on Children's Day" to make it a good present to your friends.

Press representative:
You all must have a good stock of thoughts, experiences and wishes in your daily life. At this meeting, I hope you will speak out what you have in your minds without reserve.

You are all third-class students of lower secondary schools and may well be regarded as seniors of children. You are, therefore representating all children. Please say what you opine frankly.

Chairman:
Such symposium as this in which children have a chance to have adults hear their voices is a significant event, I think.

You have been brought up during wars. You have experienced the China Incident and the Pacific War. What is the most impressive of your war memories?

Takata (Hayashi; L.S.S.):
I cannot forget the fear of machine gun strafing by U.S. planes.

Konishi (Tomioka L.S.S.):
I was in Formosa and remind of the pleasant living at a remote evacuation camp.

Harumoto (Horie L.S.S.):
I was deeply impressed by the sight of the blazing Tokushima.

Iida (Komatsujima L.S.S.):
I felt pity toward the children evacuated to Komatsujima from Osaka.

Yoshida (Tokushima L.S.S.):
I felt lonesome, when our family was obliged to remove to southern pref. and I departed from my dear friends.

Takata: I have come to dislike nilitahsm.

Iida: I would like not to have war any more.

(continue)

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

HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

DISASTER PLAN

Appendix "e"

KEY JAPANESE PERSONNEL

			Tele. Number
Prefectural Liaison	Ichiro Kito	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Governor	Goro Abe	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Police Department	Takehiko Kanaya	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Medical Department	Taro Sato	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Public Welfare Section	Buichi Gotoda	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811
Engineering Department	Taro Takano	Mandaicho, 1 chome, Tokushima	811

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Chairman: Impressions differ from each other according to individuals. But to our country, the war brought a havoc invariably. Mr. Iida has just said that he has had enough of war. What do the others think?

Takata: I am of the same opinion with Mr. Iida.

Gotoda(Tomida L.S.S.) I dislike war. I want to see our country rehabilitated into a peaceful nation.

Chairman: What do you think of waging a war?

All: Wrong!

Konishi: War lasts until it ends definitly this way or that. A large number of people are killed and wealth of immense value becomes ashes as the result.

Iida: I am firmly opposed to war. Many killed, cultural relies destroyed, and materials become short.
People are forced into a hard living.

Konishi: It is just what I think

Yoshida: I hope the non-resistance principle is adopted and the world becomes peaceful.

Chairman: The winner are not always free from damage. In individual relationship, to slay a person is to be charged of murder. It is ridiculous that the same deed is admired and remunerated with decorations in case of international relationship.
Then what should be taken to prevent war?

Inui (Naruto 1st L.S.S.): All the children of the world are to participate in the Juvenile Red Cross activities.

Chairman: Adults should be more critical of war than children.

Iida: The Japanese are apt to fall prey to mass psychology. They blindly followed their leaders upto the war.
Peace-loving segments of the people should have been more positive to prevent war.

Chairman: You mean that every person should have a firm conviction.

Gotoda: What means should be taken, when we are forced to war, that is, when a peace negotiation failed?

Inui: United Nations should mediate.

Iida: To have nothing to do with the aggressor nation, I propose.

(the end)

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HEADQUARTERS
TOKUSHIMA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

DISASTER PLAN

Appendix "b"

EMERGENCY AIR EVACUATION

1. Call Itami Air Base, through Japanese lines, phone Osaka Toll Itami-212, and ask for the 3rd E.R.S.

2. Give the following information:

   a. Name of unit.
   b. Location
   c. Information that a plane is needed.
   d. Location of nearest air strip.
   e. Size of strip.
   f. Tell them if patient is an ambulant or stretcher case.
   g. Destination of patient (28th Sta Hosp., Osaka)
   h. Find out the estimated time of arrival of plane.

3. If 3rd E.R.S. cannot send a plane, call 25th Div Artillery Liaison Squadron, Itami Air Base, AO3 Section and give them the above information.

4. If the evacuation takes place at night, the landing strip will be provided with lights as follows:

   GREEN on the approach end of runway.
   RED on the opposite end.
   WHITE on the sides.

Jeeps will be used to augment lanterns.

NOTE: In the event regular landing lights are not used, have 2 vehicles cross lights on center of field and one vehicle direct lights down the strip from the end on the downwind side (the end of the field the wind is coming from).

5. In the event that the above procedure cannot be used, the team launch or a commandeered launch will be used to carry the patient to Honshu for further Air, Rail, or Motor transportation.

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

Child welfare

Detailed translation in T.Shimbun,

Dated May 19, 1949.

#10

After receiving a report from both managers, Mr. Sakazaki and Mr. Aki, who finished their investigation concerning the drowning accident of the Shibazaki Primary School children at Kozato, Mima-gun, the pref. school board decided to despatch Mr. Miyoshi, a member of the School Board and Mr. Ashida, chief of the Pref. Education Division to Shibazaka in order to express their condalence to the drowned childrens families and to express their gratitude to the relief organizations, and decided to prohibit primary school children from going on an excursion to the outside of Shikoku Island and to restrict the long-distance excursion of primary, lower secondary and upper secondary schools.

According to an investigation report made by Mr. Sakazaki, the Komatsushima was selected as a destination of the excursion at the request of school children who have never seen steamships on sea.

Around 4.30 a.m. on May 17, one hundred and five school children of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades gathered at the ferry in order to take the first train.

The principal requested the boatman to carry 50 children at a time, but the boatman replied that he could ferry over 105 children at the some time. Believing the boatman's word, the principal decided to carry them at once.

After arranging the fixth grade children in the bow, the fifth year in the middle and the fourth year in the stern, the principal gave them some instructions and remained on the bank to wait for some late-comers.

The ferry-boat seemed to have made a slight sound in the middle of the river, but nobody noticed the water coming in since the ferry-boat was Okada style boat.

Little before the ferry-boat reached other side of the river, the sixth grade children in the bow found out that the boat was sinking so they all jumped over to the shore, As a result, the centre of gravity was removed to the stern and the fourth and fifth grade children sank into the water and 10 children were drowned.

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HEADQUARTERS
KAGAWA MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAM
APO 1050

Annex F Finance and Civil Property (RCS MG-14) period 1 April to 30 April 1949.
Author: Capt. Earle C. Misener

1. United Nations Property

a. Investigation of all United Nations property was carried out by this headquarters, and all installations were found to be in satisfactory condition. There has been no violation of regulations.

2. Looted Property

There were no items of looted property or material confiscated or impounded during the month.

3. Taxation

a. Periodic visits to tax offices were made during the month and no special problems have arisen. Collection of taxes has been progressing satisfactorily.

b. The Civil Information Section, coordinating with the Japanese Information Section, continued to carry out a vigorous publicity campaign. In the near future an intense publicity program may be required, because of change in the filing time for the first provisional returns from April to June.

c. During this particular month, the majority of the tax offices concentrated their efforts on collecting delinquent taxes for the fiscal years of 1946, 1947, and 1948.

d. Local tax boards and investigators have been encouraged to pursue an aggressive and energetic campaign against tax evaders and delinquent cases.

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Child welfare

Detailed translation in T.Shimbun,

Dated May 18, 1949.

#3

100 school children of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades in the Shibazaka Primary School at Kozato-cho, Mima-gun, accompanied by two female teachers Miss Fujimoto and Miss Nakano, were on the way of excursion to Komatsushima. They got in a ferry-boat at Kojima ferry which takes them across the Yoshino river.

Principal Mr. Tominaga and Mr. Ninomiya, a teacher, were waiting at the Yoshino river bank for 10 school children who did not show up on time.

About 4 a.m. on May 17, when the boat reached middle of the river it began to sink with a roaring sound, but nobody knew it since it was still dark. Immediately before it reached at the south bank, it was badly water logged and went down.

The panic-stricken school children, who were carried away in the river current at early down, called for help, crying for teachers.

A merry excursion has turned into a panic scene in a few moment. Fortunately, as the scene of disaster was near the bank, most of the upper-class children jumped over to the pier. Some of them swam to the bank. The majority of the lower-class children including girls were rescued by the teachers and boatman.

However, the following eight children were drowned:

Name	Age	School year
Miyamoto Takeo	11	4
Tanabe Yoshikazu	11	4
Oshima Teruaki	11	5
Sato Kiyoko	11	4
Fujimoto Hideko	11	4
Yamaguchi Toyoko	11	5
Kasai Aiko	11	4
Kasai Hideko	10	4

The following children are still missing:

Fujizawa Yoshiko	10	4
Tamura Emiko	11	5

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Reports Control Symbol QPH-01

b. LARA goods arriving 29 March 1949 consisted of 1970 pairs of shoes and 4,562 yards of cotton cloth. The shoes were distributed to social welfare facilities, juvenile facilities, national hospitals and prefectural hospitals in Oita-ken. The cloth was given to Oita-ken Bereaved Families Association and made into clothes which were distributed to jevenile and social welfare facilities.

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child welfare

Detailed translation in T.Shimbun,

Dated May 22, 1949.

#5

On May 21, Vice-Governor Kageyama, Chief Yamamoto of the Pref. Govt's Economic Div., Pref. Assembly Chairman Miyata and Assemblyman Orime visited the Shibasaka primary school to express their sympathy with the families of the drowned children. Acting headman Fujishima and assembly men of Kozato visited the families to offer a condolence money.

Meanwhile, an emergency town assembly meeting was held on the same day and it was decided that a school funeral would be held as soon as the still missing corpses of 2 children are found.

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ex-officio or personally in this problem. They represent various public and civic organizations and the medical profession, and plan an active campaign especially to educate young men and the general public on the prevention and cure of venereal diseases.

5. Sanitary Engineering Activities

a. The town of Usuki is contemplating driving a new well for their water supply system to supplement the present demand especially since the present output has gradually diminished almost 45% over the years since the system was installed 13 years ago. Advice was given regarding this project.

b. There are 35 full time sanitary teams functioning in the prefecture as well as over 2000 voluntary units. Stress was placed toward directing their programs effectively.

6. Nutrition Activities

Eight cooking demonstrations and lectures were given in the various sections on the preparation of foods made from cornmeal and other starches. Besides these instructions explanations of the Food Sanitation Law were given.

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Child welfare

Detailed translation in Tok. Mimpo,

Dated May 20, 1949.

#2

The Construction Ministry decided on the allocation of national subsidy to disaster rehabilitation works for the 1st quarter of the 1949 fiscal year. This pref was allocated 29-million yen. The money will be sent out by the Ministry late this month.

#1 Editorial:

With the Engenic Protection Law revision draft brought to the Diet floor, the birth control problem has come to the butt of the people's concerns.

As the practical measure for birth control, contraceptives were allowed to be put on open sale and intermission of conception is going to be extended in its scope.

On top of various opinions, Dr. Tada of the Kyoto Univ. goes so far to advocate 2 children for a couple system.

Thus the situation has made a complete right-about turn from the war-time policy for encouraging more births.

According to Dr. Tada, Japan's population will reach 90,000,000 in 1955 at the present pace.

As Japan has no reason for suffering from labor shortage, her population well be kept around 70,000,000 in consideration of her food situation and to implement such purpose he advocates the 2 children a couple system and the need to publicly sanction the intermission of conception from a 3rd child.

Laborers who are struggling for living have a lot of children. While, a segment who can afford to a decent living have rather a few children. This may show that the latter are more cognizant of the need of contraception. Laborers lack in knowledge of contraception or, if any, can't afford to bear necessary expences. As the result, they gave birth to more children and in return are obliged to suffer from more impoverished liging.

But, to have many children is never a matter to be regretted. Essentially, to have many children means that the home and the society are full of youthfulness and bright prospect.

Not to be able to congratulate for more birth as is now in this country, therefore, is nothing but an indication that our society is not in a normal condition.

Of course, planned parenthood is recommended from engenic standpoint and in this sense dissemination of a right means of birth control is desired.

This, however, should be conducted on the basis of individual freedom and right.

Intrusion by the Govt on these freedom and right means to mechanize people and to bring us again in the circumstances like that held under fashism. This is apparently for from democracy.

(turn over)

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Moreover, full enforcement of the 2 childran for a couple system is feared to make a woman feel small when she becomes aware of being pregnant with the 3rd baby. If the conception should be made abortive ruthlessly, the woman would surely suffer a great deal from both mental and physical agony.

Therefore, it will be criticized as a sign of men's despotism to legistlate such a system.

Most people having any concern over population problem may well be passive going no farther from to advocate birth control under the present circumstances in which no oversea emigration is allowed to this country and the Govt seems to be contended with merely backing such stand. Population problem, however, is a foundamental national policy and to solve it by the sacrifice on the part of the people alone is enough to show the poorness of the Government politics.

The Govt is asked to show the slightest sign of solving the prbblem in a possitive way by enhancing nation's productivity.

T.Mimpo, 23 May 1949.

#12

In an attempt to guide the activities of children's public welfare committees into proper way, the Pref. League of Public Welfare Committees decided to hold a short course within every county and city for the training of teachers of primary and lower secondary schools who are in charge of guiding the children's committees. The first course will be opened at Banzai primary school on May 28 at 9 a.m.

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child welfare

Tokushima Prefectural government
child welfare section.

Program for child welfare week in 1949

At 1700 on May 3rd. Round table discussion on problems of juvenile at governor's office with Mrs Tamae Miyagi, a member of House of councilor, and governor, chief of welfare division, child welfare chief and welfare workers of Tokushima prefecture attending.

---

at 1300 on May 4th. a selection committee meet at anti-chamber of prefectural assembly hall to select model mothers of Tokushima whose good conduct as mother give credit to child welfare program in this prefecture

---

at 900 on May 5th. Mrs Tamae Miyagi, member of House of councilor is to give a speech on child welfare at Banzai primary school, Itano-gun.

at 9.30 " School children of Tokushima city parade through streets of Tokushima city

at 9.30 " School children of Naruto city " of Naruto city

at 1000 " Babies' health contest at Kawashima primary school

at 1300 " Prefectural child welfare meeting at Tokushima city hall. Members of womens' clubs, welfare workers, teachers, representatives of child welfare institutions throughout this prefecture are invited and Mrs. Miyagi is scheduled to give a speech.

at 1300 " Itano chapter of child welfare board is slated to be organized at Bando primary school

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at 900 on May 6th. Inter-primary schools athletic meeting of Itano-gun and inter-junior high schools baseball game are scheduled at Bando primary school.

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at 1200 on May 7th. Childrens' drama at Tenji town.

at 1300 " childrens' dancing show at Waki-machi town

at 1000 " Babies' health contest at Kamojima primary school.

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at 900 on May 8th Mother's day program (dramatical performance by children) at Wajiki town

at 1200 " ——— ditto ——— at Kamojima primary school

at 1000 " Babies' heath contest and consultation service for babies health at Sako primary school in Tokushima city.

at	1000	on May 9th	a commemorative tree is planted at child welfare centre by governor
at	1000	"	Study and discussion meeting for standing child welfare workers in the Katsumyo district area is to be held at Tokushima health centre.
at	1000	on May 10th	Mothers club meeting of Myozai district at Sohi primary school
at	1300	"	~~Rec~~ Entertainment for the children of welfare institutions of Tokushima at Uchimachi primary school
at	1000	on May 11th	Model mothers of Tokushima are commended at a ceremony at prefactural government
at	"	"	Ceremony of completion of building for child welfare centre

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CHILD WELFARE WEEK 1949

In accordance with the law of National holidays which has been enforced since July 20, 1948, we decided May 5 as the "children's day" and the following one weak as a "child welfare weak". According to the following plan, we are going to make very efforts during this week.

1. Period of the Child welfare week in 1949:
   From May 5 to May 11
2. Object in every day:

May 5	(Children's day) —	be kind to all children
" 6	(Child's health day) —	make children healthy
" 7	(Child's culture day) —	give children healthy books and games to raise the cultural standard of children.
" 8	(Mothers' day) —	be thankful to mothers
" 9	(commemorating day) —	form a habit of commemorating children's growth.
" 10	(friendly day) —	improve the interests in peace and love of citizens and cultivate the co-operative spirits.
" 11	(autonomy day) —	prevent the child delinquency and cultivate the spirit of autonomy.

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Child welfare

HEADQUARTERS
SHIKOKU CIVIL AFFAIRS REGION
APO 1050

FC/arf

AUG 1 1949

Takamatsu, Shikoku
30 July 1949

CO
ADJ

SUBJECT: Children's Charter

TO: Commanding Officer, Ehime Civil Affairs Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kagawa Civil Affairs Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Kochi Civil Affairs Team, APO 1050
Commanding Officer, Tokushima Civil Affairs Team, APO 1050
ATTN: Public Welfare Officers

have not yet arrived

1. Inclosed are fifty (50) copies of the Children's Charter in Japanese, and twelve (12) copies in English, for use as you see it. It is suggested that some be made available, if they desire, to the education and health officers.

2. The Children's Charter was one of the results of the 1930 White House conference on Child Health and Protection. There have been White House conferences every ten years since 1909.

3. At a recent conference of prefectural child welfare section personnel in Tokyo, the Ministry distributed the Children's Charter along with a 5-point statement that came out of an international conference at Geneva in 1924. The officials were asked to have these discussed locally, especially with the Child Welfare Boards, and to submit to Tokyo their recommendations for an adapted Children's Charter for Japan. One prefecture reported that their Board is reluctant to comply because they feel inadequate to such an assignment.

4. The copies of the Children's Charter were reproduced before the Region Welfare Officer knew that the Ministry had distributed it. Perhaps distribution of an American Charter is not now advisable since the Japanese are trying to create one of their own. On the other hand, however, these copies might be given by the prefectures to broader groups with the request that they help develop locally recommended drafts. Since the Child Welfare Boards may be baffled by the task, their problem might be eased by drawing upon larger groups for the purpose. Perhaps considerable community interest and activity can be developed around the job of hammering out a recommended Children's Charter for Japan.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL PICO:

Henry L. Chisolm

HENRY L. CHISOLM
WOJG USA
Adjutant

2 Incls
1. 50 cys, Children's Charter in Japanese, each team.
2. 12 cys, Children's Charter in English, each team.

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Detailed translation in T.Mimpo,

Dated April 20, 1949.

#19

Since the time before the Pacific War, it had been encouraged to have many children by the "Give birth more! Increase population!" campaign. But the population problem has been seriously discussed owing to the food-stuff and economic situation after the war termination. As the methods of keeping down increase of population, are there two, that is, one is artificial intermission of pregnancy, another being birth control.

In the world, there are some who don't know the discrimination between abortion and birth control.

The latter is to try not to become pregnant, which is diffinitely different from the former forcedly to abort.

The prevention of conception is at will. On the other hand, the abortion will infringe the regulations without taking a legal procedure.

Since the promulgation of the "eugenic protection law", there is a tendency that somebody are misunderstanding that the artificial intermission of pregnancy, namely, the abortion can be done freely.

The objects of the law consists in preventing the population increase of these having predisposition of hereditary disease, furthermore, providing the development of our race's nature as well as sanitary protection for the mother's body. Therefore, the abortion is not permitted for economic or social reasons but only for the eugenic or medical ones. The abortion may be undertaken in either case of free exercise and examination of district eugenic protection committee though it may be able to practice freely, yet one cann't do so whenever she likes or whomever she may be.

One can abort with the concent of her spouse or herself in the following cases that the concepted or her spouse is affected from a hereditary disease of evil nature; that a relative within the fourth degree of relationship is suffered from a hereditary disease or lepracy; that there being a possible danger for the mother's body at her conception or delivery.

In the case of having been raped. A opinion note by a Minsei-iin (public welfare worker) is desirable in place of the appointed doctor's one.

Each health centre has one district eugenic protection committee which consists of 5 personnels such like doctor, minsei-iin (public welfare worker), judge, governmental official, man of well-

(continue)

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considerable effect on the health department in that it is one of the few sections of government needing expansion because of the neglect it has received in the past in comparison to other branches. Although unable to adequately carry out the health program as established at a national level because of insufficient facilities and personnel, the health department has been informed that no increase in operational funds will be made available at the prefectural level for the coming year. The pinch will be felt particularly in the fields of public health nursing and sanitation inspection divisions where the shortage of personnel is so great that it cannot be offset by increased efficiency through training. These problems have been discussed with the governor, who is sympathetic but firm in his economy drive.

c. A one week refresher course for health center nurses and physicians in being planned on a region wide basis for March. The four health department chiefs from Shikoku met at the Tokushima Health Center and planned the schedule for the conference to be held in Kochi, 14 to 19 March. MG Health Officers of Tokushima and Kagawa teams also attended the meeting and discussed the need for and the aims of the conference.

d. The inspection visit of Mr. Kuge of the Welfare Ministry resulted favorably, at least, in the case of much needed repair of buildings. The National Hospital in Tokushima, in particular, has benefited with funds to replace foundations and floors which were rotted to the point of being dangerous. Reconstruction was commenced within a few days following his visit.

2. Nursing Affairs - The system of nursing districts as established in the Tokushima Health Center area has shown excellent results in its first full month of operation. Twenty nurses made a total of 540 home visits. Considering the lack of experience and the travel difficulties involved, this is a very satisfactory number, and it indicates a sincere desire on the part of the nurses to establish a good public health nursing system.

3. Preventive Medicine

a. Considerable effort has been made during the past few months to increase activity in the tuberculosis program and to make the public tuberculosis conscious. During February the local newspapers carried several articles and the movie, "Home Care For Tuberculosis Patients", was shown by Health Center personnel throughout the prefecture. A meeting of public health and private physicians, labor representatives and other interested persons was held at Tokushima Health Center to discuss definite phases of the program. It was emphasized that increased efforts must be made toward early diagnosis and treatment, increased hospital

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education and such experience and other. In Tokushima Health Centre, is a eugenic marriage consaltation centre about to be set up in near future according to the provision provided for by the "Eugenic Protection Law." On the basis of the eugenic protection, it will provid facility in consultation of marriage affairs and prevent the present generation from making bad decendants through the popularization and development of knowledge required for in eugenic protection. The contraceptive is recently attracting the public interest, for which the near centre must also take it as a function to guide them in the instruction of contraceptive, harmless, right and reliable.

(end)

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FOR CHILD WELFARE SECTION, TOKUSHIMA KEN

ADMINISTRATION

1. What is the organizational chart of the Child Welfare Section?
2. Is the responsibility of each person clear?
3. What is the background of the welfare officials and staff relating to the field of child welfare?

   Cheif: age_____, has a _____ school education, has been in public welfare _____years and _____months.

4. How many women are there employed by the Child Welfare Section?
5. Do sub-section heads make regular written reports to the chief?
6. Are records numbered? Otherwise indexed?
7. Who is responsible for keeping the records current?
8. Are regular meetings or conferences held?
9. Are the C.W.L. known and published?
   Are the child welfare officials a familiar with the provisions of the Child Welfare Law?

FINANCIAL

1. Who audits the expenditures?
   How often is this done?

INSTITUTIONS

1. How many institutions on the child welfare are visited during the past month? Are those institutions in good condition? Clean? With adequate facilities? Who inspects them from the Child Welfare Section and how often?
2. Have there been any problems concerned with children?

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Is there a special plan concerned with the Child Welfare at this time?
2. Is the work of the Child Welfare Station coordinated with that of the Child Welfare Section? (also with women's association, school teacher, doctor and nurse)

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REPORT ON THE CHILD WELFARE SECTION
TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE

Investigated by: Miss Keiko
Date: July 12,48

ADMINISTRATION

1. Organizational chart of the Child Welfare Section is as follows;

Chief, Mr.Giichi Ichimiya

Secty. Mr.Yoshiharu Sumitomo
Budget, Personal affairs &
General affairs

Secty. Mr.Yasoichi Fukunaga
Consultation Center on Child Welfare, Child Welfare Board, Child Welfare Committee.

Secty. Mr.Masaji Mureta
Child Welfare Institutions & General Affairs

Secty. Mr.Yoichi Yamashita
Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Tokushima Gakuin(reformatory) & Problem Children

Secty. Mrs.Hanako Ozeki
Child Welfare Committee, Culture of children, Matters concerning M.G.

Secty. Miss Emiko Ohishi
Day Nursery, Protection of Mother & Children & Nurses

Clerk, Mr.Yoshio Oka
Assistance of Budgeting & Others

Clerk, Mr.Isao Takita
Welfare Institution, Distribution of Relief Supplies & General Affairs

Clerk, Miss Mizue Suzuki
Protection of Mother & Infants, Nursing and General Affairs

Clerk, Miss Kimiko Miyazaki
Payment of Salaries &
Assistance of General Affairs

2. Responsibility of each person is clearly defined as stated aboye.

3. Background of the welfare officials is as follows;

Giichi Ichimiya, Chief of the Child Welfare Section; age 44, has a Commecial School education, has been in public welfare since 1932.

Yoshiharu Sumitomo, Chief secretary; age 40, has a Senior Primary School education, has been in public welfare since 1942, has been in child welfare section since15th of March.

Yasoichi Fukunaga, Secretary; age 32, has a Night Middle School education, has been in public welfare since 1945 and in child welfare section since March 15,1948.

Masaji Murata, Secretary; age 25, has a Senior Primary School education, has been in public welfare since 1946, has been in child welfare section since March 15, 1948.

Emiko Onishi, Secretary; age 24, has a Women's College education, has bee in child welfare section since July 7, 1948.

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Yoichi Yamashita, Secretary, age 27, has a College education, Has been in child welfare since May 1, 1948.

Yoshio Oka, Clerk, age 23, has a Vocational School education, has been in Dobo Engo Kai since 1946 and in child welfare section since March 15, 1948.

Isao Takita, Clerk, age 22, has a Middle School education, has been in public welfare since Nov. 1947, In child welfare section since March 15, 1948.

Kimiko Miyazaki, Clerk, age 21, has a Youth School education, has been in public welfare since Jan. 1943, has been in child welfare section since March 23, 1948.

Mizue Suzuki, Clerk, age 23, has a Girls' HighSchool education, has been in public welfare section, Tokushima M.G. since July 1947, in child welfare section, Kencho since May 1948.

4. 4 women,(see above) are employed in the child welfare section.

5. Reports by employees are given to the chief secretary and them to the chief verbally and in writing. They check the reports by employees and submit to Mr. Kawanobe, chief of the Public Welfare Devision, Kencho.

6. Records in office are filed according to subjects and sub-heads. Some of them are numbered and indexed but not some.

7. Chief secretary is responsible for keeping the records current, secretaries working them out under his supervision.

8. Regular meeting is held at least once a month withtheChild Welfare Consultation Center, to discuss progarm concerning child welfare activities.

9. The chief secretary expresses himself as believing his staffs to be familiarized with the provision of the Child Welfare Law. The Child Welfare Law has been published by pamphlets and lectures.

FINANCIAL

1. Expenditures are audited by Mr.Sumitomo, chief secretary, monthly. He is responsible for keeping the record concerning expenditure of the Child Welfare ection, Mr. Ichimiya, chief, supervising.

INSTITUTIONS

1. There are 3 institutions authorized under the Child Welfare Law in Tokushima City; Tokushima Gakuin(refprmatory), Awakoku-Jikei-in(orphange), and Tokushima Fujin Home(women's Home, protection of mothers & infants). Staffs relating to the child welfare institution visit those institutions for improvement of them several times a month. Other institutions are not authorized one under the Child Welfare Law.

Official of the Child Welfare Section is conducting the investigation for those institutions on child welfare now. The investigation reports by them will be submited and discussed by the Child Welfare Committee at the meeting of Child welfare Committee. Generally speaking, those institutions arenot in good condition because of insufficient funds to provide adequate facilities at this time.

2. During the past month, the Child Welfare Consultation Center handled 9 cases concerning problem children in the Ken. Monthly report is submitted to the Child Welfare Section from the Child Welfare Consultation Center regularly.

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MISCELLANEOUS

1. Monthly program of the Child Welfare Section is as follows; (date is not settled)

	Program:	Name of person in charge:
July 1948	Examination for nurses	Miss Onishi
	Public Welfare Meeting of Town & Village Official in each district.	Mr. Fukunaga
	Training Course for Nurses	Miss Onishi Mrs Ozeki
	Meeting of theChild Welfare Board	Mr. Fukunaga
August 1948	The Second Training Course for Nurses	Miss Onishi Mrs. Ozeki
	Round Table Confernnce for women representatives from districts.	Mrs. Ozeki
	Foster Parents Round Table Conference.	Mr. Murata
	Meeting of the Child Welfare Board	Mr. Fukuhaga
September 1948	Meeting of the Child Welfare Worker in whole Tokushima Pref.	Mr. Fukunaga Mr. Yamashita
	Meeting of the Child Welfare Board	Mr. Fukunaga
October 1948	Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Week	Mr. Yamashita
	Overall Survey for Orphan, Vagrant and Children of Mental deficiency.	Mr. Yamashita
	Children's Convention	Mr. Fukunaga Mr. Yamashita Mr. Murata
November 1948	Over-all Survey for the Child Welfare Institutions	Mr. Fukunaga
	Tour by the child welfare workers to the pla ce where the Child Welfare Committee is advanced and progressive.	Mr. Fukunaga
Dec. 1948	Round Table Discussion of staff in the Welfare Institution.	Mr. Murata

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Dec. 1948 (cont'd)	Meeting in which the Child Welfare Worker make report on the situation of the aforesaid committee.	Mr. Fukunaga
	Training Program for the Chils Welfare Worker in each districts.	Mr. Fukuhaga
Jan. 1949	Training Course for Nurses	Mrs. Ozeki Miss Onishi
	Meeting of the Child Welfare Board	Mr. Fukunaga
Feb. 1949	Round Table Meeting for Mother Representatives of Districts	Mrs. Ozeki Miss Onishi

2. The work of the Child Welfare Station, including the Child Welfare Consultation Center and Child Protection Home, is coordinated with that of the Child Welfare Section. Meeting s are held together.

日本赤十字社の災害救助に関する業務表
CHART SHOWING DISASTER RELIEF SERVICE CONDUCTED BY THE JAPANESE RED CROSS SOCIETY

協力部 COORDINATION DIVISION

日赤支部 JRC CHAPTER

日赤地方災害救助委員会 JRC REGIONAL DISASTER RELIEF COMMITTEE

其他の協力活動 OTHER COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

- 被害調査 DAMAGE INVESTIGATION
  - 日赤奉仕団の活動 ACTIVITIES OF J.R.C. VOLUNTEER SERVICE GROUPS
- 厚生指導 WELFARE INFORMATION
  - 日赤奉仕団の活動 ACTIVITIES OF J.R.C. VOLUNTEER SERVICE GROUPS
    - 生業相談 EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION
    - 生活相談 LIVELIHOOD INFORMATION
    - 安否調査 WELFARE INQUIRIES

連絡調整 LIAISON & COORDINATION

- 義捐金品の募集 RELIF ARTICLES AND FUND RAISING
  - 民間団体と日赤奉仕団の活動 JOINT ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE BODIES AND J.R.C. VOLUNTEER SERVICE GROUPS
    - 配分宣伝公表募集 PROPAGANDA BEFORE UNDERTAKING TO RAISE RELIEF ARTICLES AND FUND, RAISING & DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF ARTICLES AND FUND, PUBLICITY THEREOF.
- 労力奉仕 LABOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE
  - 民間団体と日赤奉仕団の活動 JOINT ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE BODIES AND J.R.C. VOLUNTEER SERVICE GROUPS
    - 食料衣料日用必需品等の配給奉仕 DISASTER VOLUNTEER TEAMS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-STUFFS, CLOTHING, DAILY NECESSITIES, ETC.
    - 炊出奉仕 DISASTER VOLUNTEER TEAMS FOR COOKING-RICE
    - 避難所奉仕 DISASTER VOLUNTEER TEAMS AT SHELTERS
- 医療及助産 MEDICAL & MATERNITY CARE
  - 民間団体の活動 ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE BODIES
    - 救護班 MEDICAL CARE TEAMS

委託業務 ENTRUSTED SERVICES

- 医療及助産 MEDICAL & MATERNITY CARE
  - 手当救護 FIRST AID
    - 日赤篤志救助員 J.R.C. DISASTER VOLUNTEER RELIEF WORKERS
    - 日赤在郷看護婦 J.R.C. NURSES ON THE RETIRED LIST
  - 医療団体との契約による活動 JOINT ACTIVITIES OF J.R.C. AND MEDICAL BODIES UNDER CONTRACT
    - 病院産院 HOSPITALS & MATERNITY HOSPITALS
    - 委員部分区の医療班 COMMUNITY MEDICAL CARE SQUADS
  - 日赤施設の活動 ACTIVITIES OF JAPANESE RED CROSS MEDICAL FACILITIES
    - 病院産院診療所 HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES
    - 本部支部救護班 RED CROSS MEDICAL TEAMS DESPATCHED BY NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND LOCAL CHAPTERS

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

Child Welfare Association

The Child Welfare Law aims at bringing up children strong in mind and body so as to creat an ideal community in which every citizen is happy and content in livelihood. In order to attain this project, however, people in the community should not be indifferent to it, even though the government has personnal to take care of child welfare affairs. People at large, therefore, should be solicited to render their service and cooperation for the betterment of child welfare programmes in the community in which they live. This is the reason why this association is going to be established.

The Constitution of the Association

Chapter 1. Name and location of its office.

Article 1. This association shall be called Tokushima Ken Child Welfare Association.

Article 2. The office shall be established at the Child Welfare Section of Tokushima Prefectural Government Office.

Chapter 2. Objects & Programs of this association.

Article 3. This association aims at coordnating and cooperating with child welfare institutions in this prefecture with a view to promoting child welfare and raising cultural standard of juvenile, not to mention to cooperate with the child welfare board.

Article 4. In order to attain the objects enumerated above, this association shall has the following programs;

1. Coordination and cooperation with child welfare institutions, and guidance , advices for them.
2. Dissemination of the democratic idea on child welfare.
3. Dissemination of the benevolent thought to protect and love children.
4. To foster the spirit of mutual help among children.
5. Study and investigation on child's culture.
6. Guidance and help for mothers and children's organization.
7. Campaign and projects intended to improve health and hygine of mothers and children.
8. To provide good recreation and game for them.
9. To publish periodical of the association.
10. To procure and distribute good reading material concerning child culture.
11. To prepare meeting, musical concert, movie picture and dramas for them.
12. To have close cooperation with child's culture organization and the other concerned.
13. Others.

Chapter 3. Organization.

Article 5. Members of this association shall be conscientious citizen who are willing to work for the purpose of this ass.

Article 6. This association shall have the following officers;

1 president
1 vice-president
14 directors
2 supervisors
20 representatives
some committees.

Article 7. President and Vice-president shall be seclected at the general meeting.

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Article 8. Directors shall be appointed by the president.

Article 9. Supervisors and representatives shall be selected from members of this association at the general meeting.

Article 10. The President shall manage general affairs of this association and shall present this association. Vice-president shall assist to the president and act for him in case of his absence.

Article 11. Directors shall organize director's party and shall deal with affairs of this association.

Article 12. Supervisors supervise finance and actual activities of this association.

Article 13. Representatives shall organize representative's party and shall discuss the following;

1. To decide the budget of expenditure and revenue for a fiscal year.
2. To approve the balance sheet of expenditure and revenue.
3. To amend constitution and fix the regulations.
4. Others.

Article 14. Committees shall be appointed by the president. Abovementioned committees shall encourage business of this association.

Article 15. This association shall have some officials and the president shall have the right to hire and fire them.

Article 16. This association shall have the following sections;

1. General affair section
2. Planning section
3. Culture section
4. Public Welfare section
5. Public Health section

Article 17. Term of president, vice-president, directors and representatives shall be for 2 years.
Term of supervisors shall be for 3 years and term of committees shall be for 2 years.
The tenure of members appointed to fill vacancies shall be the remaining term of members they succeeded.

Chanter 4. General Meeting.

Article 18. General meeting of this association shall be the supreme organ which has the right to decide the most important matters and shall decide the projects of this association.

Article 19. General meetings shall be divided into the ordinary and extraordinary meetings.
Statement of business shall be reported at the ordinary meeting and the president shall call the ordinary meeting once a year.
Extraordinary meetings shall be called by the president or supervisors as necessary.

Chanter 5. Finance.

Article 20. The fiscal year of this association shall be commenced from April 1 to March 30 next year.
The expenses of this association shall be covered by the contribution, subsidy and other incomes.

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Re. Foster - parents

By; Miss Keiko Niori
Oct. 28, 1948

1. ADOPTION PROGRAM:

In the first place, application for the Foster Parent is given to the Tokushima Ken Child Welfare Section or to the Tokushima Ken Child Consultation Center through the public welfare section in each city, town and village.

Then official of the Child Consultation Center or official of the Child Welfare Section inspect the applicant with investigation card. Information concerned with the applicant by the inspector is given to all Child Welfare Official at the meeting of the Child Welfare Board and is discussed.

Tokushima Prefecture Child Welfare Board consists of 20 Child Welfare Officials including 5 women. Though they are supposed to hold the regular meeting of the C.W.B., the last meeting being held on August 20,48., the next meeting scheduled to be in the early November. At the next meeting, the topics of discussion will be decision of the Foster Parent.

Official of the Child Center usually attend at the meetings and inform all Child Welfare Official of the fact regarding the applicant investigated.

After having discussion, decision that the applicant is suitable as a Foster Parent or not, then made at the meetings of the C.W.B. Governor of Tokushima approve it in accordance with the provision of the C.W.L. Then the applicant is registered on the register book. (attached paper)

On August 6,1948, 4 people, on Sept.3, 1948, 4 people, were registered as the Foster Parent. At this time, 14 people are under application and under investgation by the C.C.C.

Document of the applicant consists of written application, inspection report by official of the C.C.C., register and recommendation from city, town and village public welfare office.
Child Welfare Law has been published since April this yearand Foster Parent system, too, through pamphlets, newspaper, radio and lectures. Official of the C.W.S. and the C.C.C. dispatched to some towns and villages to publish the adoption program to the general public during the "Foster Parent Week".

After having decided the foster parent, official of the C.C.C. choice a child who they think a suitable child for the foster parent at welfare institution of orphange, women's home and so on. Investigation card of the child is on the attached paper.

In this case, the Child Consultation Center actually do this and the Child Welfare Board is just a consultative body.
Tokushima prefecture child consultation center consists of 7 peoples, chief, 2 professional workers, 1 child welfare official, 3 secretaries, 1 employee and a docter of none-regular staff, Mr. Tominaga, chief docter of the Tokushima Health Center.

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(cont'd)
According to the provision of the Child Welfare Law, the Child Consultation Center equip the facilities for temporary sheltering of the children when it is necessary. Tokushima Child Consultation Center have a temporary protection home for the children consisting of 4 proples; 2 secretaries, 1 nurse and 1 employee.
The protection home usually take care of the children under the examination by the C.C.C. during his or her examination.
At the present time, 6 children are in the temporary protection home and are under the examination.
Official of the C.C.C. was dispatched to Matsushima Village, Komatsushima Town, and Kawashima Town to consult with P.W. official and Child Welfare Worker about matter concerned with adoption program and welfare of the child in October.

2. PLANS ###### FOR IMPROVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS:

There are following institutions under the Child Welfare Law in Tokushima Prefecture;

Name:	Type:	Location:	Responsible person:	No. of staff:	capacity:	No. as of Oct. 1, 48
Tokushima Gakuin	Home for Juvenile Training &Education	Okinosu, Tokushima City	Mr. M Tsutsumi	6	33	32
Jikeiin	Orphanage	Tokushima City	Mr. Y Yamaguchi	7	70	59
Tokushima Women's Home Day Nursery	Day Nursery	Tokushima city	Mrs. S Onishi	7	30	23
Tokushima Mother&Child Home	Mother& Child Home	Tokushima City	Mayor of Tokushima	1	50	49
Kotoe-ryo	"	Tomioka town, Naka gun	Mayor of Tomioka	1	50	50
Tokushima Women's Home	"	Tokushima City	Mrs. S Onishi	3	15	13

And 24 day nurseries approved by the C.W.L.
Except the training course for nurse and distribution of some repairing materials by the Child Welfare Section, there is no particular plans for the improvement of institutions at this time.

Construction of the new building of the Child Consultation Center, the temporary protection home for the children, "Shomen no ie"(Boy's Home), Naruto City Mother's Home and Tomioka Town Day Nursery are under planning for improvement of welfare of children.

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FOSTER PARENT REGISTER

DATE:

Desire for child to be adopted;	Sex: Age:	Reason for adoption:	Name of child to be adopted:		Birth day:
			Permanent domicile:	Present address:	Relation to previous guardian:

Responsible person for adopted child:	Name: Birth day:	Relation to adopted child:
	Permanent domicile:	
	Present Address:	
	Mail: Telephone:	
	Occupation: Individual business:	
	Employed: Name of Office: Position:	
	Health condition:	

Family Constellation:	Name:	Relation:	Age:	Education:	Health condition:	Anamnesis: Religion:

Property:	Living expenses during the past year:	Property:	Farm land:	Mountain & Wood:	House: Saving:

Dwelling:	Environment:		
	Extent of residental land:	Dry or Wet:	Owned or rented:
	Extent of house: How many rooms:	Japanese style: Western style:	Owned or rented:

Agencies concerned:	Name of Child official or Child Welfare worker:	Name of Docter or Nurse:	Name of Child Consultation Center or Health Center:

Follow-up;	

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INFORMATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISION OF ARTICLE 25

OF THE CHILD WELFARE LAW

Child's domicile:

Child's Present Address:

Name of parent or guardian: age: sex: Relation: Birth day: Occupation:

Family circumstance:
Child's career:
Habit & Character:

Health Condition:

Family constellation: Name: Relation: Age: Health: Religion: Remarks:

Living Expenses & Property:

Recommendations for welfare of the child:

To; Chief of the Tokushima Pref. Child Consultation Center.
Date:

I hereby, inform you as abovementioned.

Reporter:
Name & title:
Signature:

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Case record handled by the
Tokushima Pref. Child Consultation Center.

(1)
Name: Kimiko Ishimura Age: 10

Permanent domicile: Sumiyoshi, Osaka City

How case was brought to attention of the Child Consultation Center, - by whom -

She is a war-sufferer in Osaka City, lost her parents in the bombing in the summer of 1945. She became an wandering orphan and came to Naruto City in Oct. 1946. Policeman took her to the P.W. section of Naruto City Office. P.W. official transfered her to Mrs. F. Hanaomo's protection, Muya-cho, Naruto City. But she ran away form Hanaomo's home to Sumoto City, Awaji-island. After one year, she came back to Hanaomo's home again. [illegible] taken care of.

Action taken:

On Sept. 8, 1948, Mrs. Hanaomo came to the C.C.C. with her asking her protection. Then official of the C.C.C. took her into the Child Protection Home for physical and mental examination. On the other hand, Mr. M Kumegawa was approved by the C.C. Board and governor of Tokushima as a foster parent on August 6. Official of the C.C.C. inspected both Kumegawa and Kimiko and decided that Mr. Kumegawa is good for her as her foster parent.

Name: Mantaro Kumegawa Age: 61
Address: Takagahara Village, Myozai-gun
Occupation: Missionary of Tenri Sect.

Follow-up:

According to the information from welfare ministry, chief of the C.C.C. shall appoint a suitable C.W. official or C.W. worker responsible for making after care once a month. But in this case, no after care has been made yet.

(2)
Name: Washita Taniguchi Age: 16
Permanent domicile: Banzai-cho, Itano-gun

How case was brought to the attention of the C.C.C.- by whom -

After his father died, his mother eloped with a korean when he was 7. His uncle had been taking care of him. But he sometimes stole something from store and had been wandering round Kochi City and Takamatsu City. Sept.1,1945, he was taken into the Tokushima Gakuin(reformatory).

Action taken: Mental and physical examonation were made by the C.C.C. The other hand, Mr. Tamagaki was approved and registered as a foster parent at the meeting of C.W.B. on August 6,1948. On Sept.23, 1948, Mr. Tamagaki became his foster parent.

Name: Shigemitsu Tamagaki Age:
Address: Sawatani Village, Naka-gun
Occupation or position: Assistant Mayor Of Sawatani Village

Follow-up: Mr. Tamagaki recently came to this C.C.C. stating he is doing O.K. at his new home.

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(3)
Name: Yoshimi Tsunoda Age: 11

Permanent domicile: Yamanashi Prefecture

How case was brought to attention of the C.C.C. - by whom -
According to him, he was born at Isawa, Yamanashi Prefecture. When he was 9, he went to visit a relative at Kofu, Yamanashi Pref., and a woman came to him telling his father waiting. Then he went with her and he was taken into a certain circus. He was called Mitsuo Kobayashi in the circus.
He came to Tokushima with the circus in April of this year, while the Child Welfare Law became effective since April 1, 1948.
4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, under 18 years old were found by the official of the Child Welfare Section at the circus against the law.

Action taken: Owner of the circus did not want to give 4 children to the protection of the C.W. section so this case was brought to the family court. Then, 4 children, including Yoshimi Tsunoda, were taken into the orphanage.

Final disposition of case: A boy and a girl gone back to Kyushu where their father live in through good assistance of the C.W. section. Yoshimi Tsunoda claims that his father, Isami Tsunoda and his sister, Harumi Tsunoda might live in Yamanashi Ken. So the C.C.C. send a letter to Yamanashi Pref. Child Consultation Center to investigate this case in Sept, but no answer has been arrived yet. Now he is in the orphanage with Kiyoko Kobayashi, who was also found at the circus and go to Fukushima Primary School from orphanage.

Follow-up: Official of the C.C.C. sometime visit the orphanage concerned with him.

(4)
Name: Tatsuko Fujita (mother) Age; 46
Fumiko Fujita (daughter) 9

Permanent domicile: Nukuma, Fuji-gun Shizuoka Ken

How case was brought to attention of the C.C.C.
Her husband died and she has been suffereting from eye-disease and became feeble-minded. She had been living at her relative's home with her daughter but she had had a habit of wandering and came to Tokushima .

Action taken: On may 16, 1948, she was found by the official of the C.C.C. and transfered to Tokushima Fujin Home(Tokushima Women's Home).

Final disposition of case: They are recieving public assistance from TokushimaCity Office, under protection of the Women's home.

Follow-up: The C.C.C. has closer connection with the Women's home and official of the C.C.C. sometime inspect them a month.

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(5)
Name: Osamu Yamaguchi (father) Age: 46
Seiji " (son) 12
Toshiko " (daughter) 15

Present Address: Minami Nikenya-cho, Tokushima City

How case was brought to attention of the C.C.C. - by whom -
On May 27, 1948, officials of the C.C.C. found 2 children under miserable circumstances. Mother died 10 years ago and father like "Sake" and did not give adequate food to children and did not let them go to primary school.

Action taken: The father did not want to accept kind advice and recommendation of the C.C.C. But, with good assistance ofMr. Y Nakamura, Minsei-iin, 2 children were taken into the orphanage.

Final disposition of case: They go to Fukushima Primary School from the orphanage.

Follow-up: Official of the C.C.C. sometimes visit them and write to father about his children.

(6)
Name: Hanako Yokota Age: 9
Permanent domicile: Seikakuen, Aihata Village, Myozai Gun

How case was brought to attention of the C.C.C. - by whom -
Her father died and her nother also died of mental-illness at Komatsushima Mental Hospital. Mayor of Aihata Village transfered her to orphanage.

Action taken: While Hanako has been under protection of the orphanage, Mr.M Yanamoto was registered ## on the Foster Parent register book on Sept.3,1948.
Name: Meizen Yamamoto Age: 57
Tokie " (wife) 41
Address: Asakawa Village, Kaifu Gun
Occupation: Priest and Minsei-iin
Remarks: Mr. and Mrs. Yanamoto has been taking care of 2 adopted boys and now have 3 adopted children.

Final disposition of case: On Sept.31, Mr. Yanamoto took her his home.

Follow-up: Mr. Yanamoto wrote a letter to the C.C.C. stating Hanako is doing allright at her new home.

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(7)

Name: Harumi Miura (mother) Age: 31
Chizuko " (daughter) 12
Hiroshi " (son) 10
Noboru " (son) 7
Kuniko " (daughter) 4

Permanent domicile: Sattporo City, Hokkaido

How case was brought to attention of the C.C.C.

According to her, she came to Tokushima with her 4 children from Hokkaido in April, 1948 to visit her relative in Tokushima. But she could not find her relative in Tokushima.
She has lived in a small hut by the Akui river. Mrs. T Motoki, woman Minsei-iin inspected them and turned in her report to the C.C.C. Then official of the C.C.C. inspected them.

Action taken: 2 children, Chizuko and Hiroshi were taken into orphanage on June 8, 1948 by the C.C.C.
Mother and 2 children were taken into the Tokushima Women's Home because she was pregnant.

Final disposition of case: Mother and 3 children and a baby, born on August 4, at Women's Home are receiving public assistance under the protection of Women's Home and 2 children are in the orphanage.
Offcial of the C.C.C. is going to give her a suitable place to live in with her children and job but after-care should be made by the C.C.C.

(8)

Name: Katsuichi Toyozane (father) Age: 42
Masami " (son) 14
Shinichi " (son) 10
Yasuo " (son) 8

Address: Tokushima City, Nibenya-cho

How case was brought to the attemtion of the C.C.C.

Mother died and father is a day labourer and can not take care of children adequately. Masami has been employed by a certain cafe in Tokushima and he does not want to come back to home. Shinichi and Yasuo are weak physically and mentally.

Action taken: Shinichi and Yasuo were taken into the Tokushima Pref. Protection Home for children on Oct. 22, 48 by the C.C.C. and Mr. Onishi, Minsei-iin and are under examination by the C.C.C.

Final disposition of case: "2 boys are in the protection home. Mental examination are given to them by Mr. Niki, professional examiner in cooperation with leader of Protection Home.

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(9)
Name: Masaaki Hasegawa Age: 11

Address: 4 chome, Ige-cho, Tokushima City

How case was brought to the attention of the C.C.C.
He was in 4th grade of Shinmachi Primary School. In May of this year, he stole a watch and fired two class rooms of Shinmachi P.S. on May 19 and 24. He was expelled from school and has stayed at protection home for a week.

Action taken: But in this case, official of the C.C.C. considered and let him came back to his home.

Final disposition of case and follow-up: Mr. Ogawa, Child Welfare Official of the C.C.C. is looking after him at his home in cooperation with his mother, according to the provision of paragraph 26 of the Child Welfare Law and he believes that Masaaki is getting better.

(10)
Name: Tadashi Nishikubo Birth day: June 27,1948

Address : Minami Nikenya-cho, Tokushima City

How case was brought to the attention of the C.C.C. - by whom -
Mrs. Nakako Mima, woman Minsei-iin inspected this case and submitted her report to the C.C.C. on Sept. 10,1948 because Tadashi, adopted baby of Mr. and Mrs. Nishikubo, was in the considerable unnutritional condition.

Action taken: Investigation reveals the following points;
Mr. and Mrs. Nishikubo has no real child and 2 adopted children of them were dead.

Ist case: Kinue, a baby of Gakujima Village, Oe Gun, became adopted baby of them on Nov.20,1945 through Hanako Yoshimoto, with nursing fee of ¥ 2000, some food and clothing.
Kinue died of nutritional disorder at Murata Hospital, Okinohama-cho, Tokushima City, in August 1946.

2nd case: Hiroshi, 4 chome, Itsuki-cho, Tokushima City, born on Nov.3, 1947, became adopted child of them on March 10,1948 but died of congenital syphilis on March 11,48.
Dr. Shono gave them adeath certificate.
They have received nursing fee of ¥ 3000 and clothing costing about ¥ 10000 from Hiroshi's real mother.

3rd case: Tadashi
Date inspected by the official of the C.C.C.:
Sept.10,1948
Sept.17,1948
Sept.29,1948
Oct.7,1948

Final disposition of case: Tadashi is under medical treatment and is getting well.

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4. PLANS FOR TRAINING OF STAFF OF CENTER & INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE C.W.L.

1. The child consultation center hold the regular meeting with the child welfare section together, on Thursday every week then, inservice training usually are given to staff of the section and the center.

2. The regular meeting with representatives of each institutions under the C.W.L., staff of the Child Welfare Section and the Centeris held once a month. They exchange their opinion on improvement of institution and about child to be adopted.

3. Some reading materials of child welfare are given to staff of the Center.

4. In June of this year, a training coursefor the Child Welfare Official was held In Osaka. Welfare Officer of Osaka M.G. Team and officer of the Child Welfare Bureau of the Welfare Ministry were instructor.
In Sept, at Takamatsu, the training course was held.
Child Welfare Official of Tokushima have attended at both training course.

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Public Welfare Officer

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
United States Army
APO 343

PLAN FOR
CIVIL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
ON
CHILD WELFARE

References:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Welfare Commissioner Law No. 198 effective 29 July 1948.

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

SECTION I
THE SITUATION

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

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

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

Child Welfare Law

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Provides for a foster home program.

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

Prefectural Organization

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

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

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

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

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

Other Laws

Other legislation related to juvenile welfare is embodied in:

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

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

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

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

Public Attitude

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

SECTION II
OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the information program are to:

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

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

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

4. Encourage support of laws concerned with child welfare.

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

SECTION III
BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Juvenile Delinquency

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

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

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

Information About Children's Problems

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

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

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

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

Child Welfare Services

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

For all children:

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

Health centers -- under supervision of prefectural health department.

Playgrounds and parks.

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

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

For children requiring special attention:

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

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

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

Laws

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

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

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

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

Art. 34. The following acts be prohibited:

To make a show of deformed or crippled children.

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

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

To allow children to practice an obscene act.

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

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

Themes Emphasizing Public Responsibility For All Children:

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

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

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

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Themes Encouraging the Support of Laws:

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV
METHODS

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

To Create an Understanding of Juvenile Delinquency

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

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

Use the CIE films, "Seeds of Destiny", and "Children's Supervised Play", for presentation together - the first one to create a concern for children's behavior and the second to point a way toward preventing future misguidance of youth. Encourage post-showing discussion pointing out community measures for preventing juvenile delinquency.

Encourage youth organizations to study their local problems and plan community activity to meet them. Arrange for newspapers to report outstanding examples of planned leisure-time activity in various towns.

Suggest to the public the importance of recreation for youth by showing the CIE films, "Junior Red Cross", "Youth for Tomorrow", and "Leaders of Tomorrow".

To Spread Knowledge of Consultation Services Available

Distribute posters on a prefecture-wide basis which advertize the existence of the center, and the consultation services provided.

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Produce streetcar cards, in cities in which child welfare centers are located, that list the problems and invite parents to visit for consultation.

Prepare a pamphlet, with the assistance of team and regional welfare officers, that explains how the center assists parents in solving problems of juveniles.

Broadcast a program portraying a home problem and its referral to the center.

Feature services of the center in newspaper articles and describe how a typical problem child is processed through the center. Arrange a tour of the center by the military government welfare officer with a photographer and writer from a local paper.

Inform PTA's through the prefectural social education magazine or a letter to school principals of consultation services available through the minsei-iin.

<u>To Promote an Awareness of Child Welfare Facilities</u>

Produce a series of newspaper features on the status of various facilities. There will undoubtedly be a number of points to criticize. Follow with the prefecture's plan for improvement and development of facilities published in the same paper. Produce additional features praising any improvements accomplished as a result of the plan.

Show CIE films, "Children's Supervised Play", and "Story of Local Government". Accompany them by posters or stereopticon slides showing local facilities available. Center discussion following the showing around using and improving facilities. As an interesting supplement to the film, "Story of Local Government", provide a stereopticon slide series on local expenditures for child welfare services.

Produce streetcar cards with pictures of dilapidated playgrounds or busy streets captioned, "Where Are Your Children Playing?"

Enlist public support for handicapped children's schools by displaying pictures and posters on such themes as "This school is part of your community", or "This could have been your child - it might be yours next".

Print leaflets that outline those parts of each law which the public should know, that explain the reasons for the statutes, and make an appeal for support in abiding by the law and reporting violators. Include suggestions for use in group discussions,and distribute leaflets to unions, women's organizations and PTA's.

<u>APPENDIX</u>

Numerous pamphlets have been written by Japanese authorities on children. Those specifically recommended by the Ministry of Welfare are:

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1. "What is the Child Welfare Law?" (Jido Fukushi-Ho To Wa). A simply written 8-page digest which also explains use of various facilities. Distribution was made in April 1948 - 2,000 to each prefecture. No charge. Intended for reproduction and further distribution to welfare officials, Minsei-iin, town office, women's organizations, schools.

2. "The Child Welfare Law." Thorough explanation by one of the drafters of the law, Matsuzaki, of Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry. For child welfare officials. Distributed to all prefectures in April 1948.

3. "Nutrition for Infants." (Nyuji No Eiyo). Suggested diet for children from birth to one year of age (for use of all women). Will be sent on request from the Maternity and Infant Health Section, Children's Bureau, Welfare Ministry.

4. "Prevention of TB in Children." (Kekkaku Yobo Wa Kodoma Kara). For specialists and leaders in women's groups. Will be sent on request from Anti-TB Association (Kekkaku Yobo Kai) No. 4, Block 1, Misaki-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

5. "Children's Good Fortune." (Kodomo No Shiawase). Child welfare and home care. For general public. Price ¥60. From Shimizu Shobo, No. 7, Block 1, Ogawa machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

6. "Thoughts About Children." (Kodomo No Koto Ni Tsuite Kangaeru Sho) by Takeshima. Based upon experience in caring for children in institutions, suggests methods for handling children in the home. For parents. ¥150 from Hinata Shobo, No. 1447, Block 2, Nogata machi, Nakano-ku, Tokyo.

7. "Series on Child Care." (Hoiku Sosho). 20 volumes, concerning all topics of psychology, recreation, education, etc. For nursery attendants and parents. ¥120 per volume from Banshodo, No. 1, Block 2, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

8. "Records of Abnormal Children." (Ijoji No Kiroku) by Goto Iwao. Case histories for specialists; understandable to parents. ¥70 from Dai Nippon Yuben-kai Kodan-sha, No. 19, Block 3, Otowa cho, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

9. "The Child's Viewpoint." (Kodomo No Mikata) by Takashi Inui. Children's psychology, understanding of character. For mothers. ¥20 from Shakai Kyoiku Rengokai, Hitosubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

10. "Red Cross New Welfare Series." (Sekijuji Hoken Shinsho) includes:

"Precious Babies." (Taisetsu No Akachan) by Saito.

"From Pregnancy to Birth." (Ninshin Kara Shussan Made) by Seigi.

¥60 per copy from Japan Red Cross, No. 5 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

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11. The monthly magazine "Aiiku" containing articles on health, child psychology, birth control, guidance, education, etc. For nurses and doctors. Sent to all prefectures. ¥7.50 per month from Boshi Aiiku Kai No. 5, Block 1, Morioka cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo. A branch of this association is located in each kencho.

12. "Fujin No Tomo." A monthly women's magazine.

13. "Shufu To Seikatsu." Contains many articles on these topics for women of good educational background.

The team civil education officer has the following books with reference material on the subject.

Pryor: "As the Child Grows."
Landis: "Adolescence and Youth."
Groves, Skinner and Swenson: "The Family and Its Relationships."
Rand, Sweeney, Vincent: "Growth and Development of the Young Child."
Gesell and Ilg: "The Child from Five to Ten."
Crow and Crow: "Our Teen-Age Boys and Girls."
Goodenough: "Developmental Psychology."

A display of these and other appropriate materials may be arranged at SCAP-CIE Information Centers.

Japanese educational films related to child welfare:

Title: "Nobiyuke Yoiko" (Grow Up Healthy Youngster) on diphtheria immunization.
Source: Nippon Manga, c/o Yamaguchi Bldg. No. 30, 2-chome, Shinbashi, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Price: 35-mm ¥30,000 -- 16-mm ¥18,000

Title: "Junketsu" (Purity of Blood) on venereal disease.
Source: Miyako Eiga Sha, Chuo-ku, Shintomi-cho, Tokyo.
Price: Rental of 35-mm print. Price tentative ¥5,000 to ¥8,000. No 16-mm prints available.

Title: "This Town, That Town" (Ano Machi Kono Machi) on city clean-up campaign.
Source: Dentsu Motion Picture Co., No. 1, 7-chome West Ginza, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo
Price: Not established.

Title: "Diary of a Health Nurse" (Hokenfu Nikki)
Source: Nishi Nippon Eiga Sha, No. 13 Oiichi, Yamaguchi City
Price: Estimated price for 16-mm ¥20,000 to ¥25,000

Title: "Boshi Techo" (Mother and Child Handbook)
Source: Hanabusa Yoko Educational Motion Picture Co. No. 5, 1 chome, Maki machi, Chuo Ku, Tokyo
Price: Not established.

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Constitution of Child welfare association.

File

Chapter I Name and office

Article 1. This association is called "Tokushima Ken child welfare association"

" 2. the office is established at child welfare section of Kencho, chapters set up in cities and district offices' areas

Chapter II Purpose and projects

Article 3 the association aims at promoting juvenile culture and betterment of welfare of children by keeping a close contact and liason with child welfare institutions.
The association maintains a close liason with Tokushima prefectural child welfare board.

Article 4 In order accomplish what it aims ~~the following~~ projects are ~~enumerated to be and undertaken by the association~~. to be carried out along the lines listed as follows.

(1) Liason and co-operation with child welfare institutions.
(2) Democratization of child's thought and view point.
(3) Dissemination of the idea to protect child among people
(4) Foster the spirit of mutual aid among children
(5) Study and investigation on child's culture.
(6) Guidance and cooperation to children's or mothers' organizations
(7) Projects or campaign for betterment of health of mothers and children
(8) Improvement of recreation and games for child.
(9) Publicize periodicals
(10) Arrangement for cultural materials for children.
(11) " music concert, lecture meeting, film show, and drama for children
(12) Liason and cooperation with child's cultural organizations or organizations which are related to their daily life.
(13) Other things which are indispensable ~~with~~ for child welfare.

Chapter III Syatem

Article 5. The association consists of members admitted.
Article 6 Officers of the association

President	1	
Vice President	1	
Directors	14	including 9 chiefs of local chapters
Auditor	2	
Representatives	20	
commissioner	(some)	

article 7. president and vice president are elected in general assembly.
article 8 Directors are appointed by president
article 9 Auditors and representatives are elected in general assembly.
article 10. president is responsible for administration of the association. Vice president act as president in case he is absent
Article 11 Directors form Directors' meeting and administer affairs pertaining the meeting.
article 12. Auditors inspect financial aspect of the association and review the way projects carried out.

↓ continued.

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POLLING STATION CHECK LIST*

Surveillance Team #_____

Prefecture_____ District_____ Polling Place_____

Date_____ Number of visits_____ Time of visits_____

1. General arrangement of polling place (Excellent . . . . . (Fair . . . . . (Poor . . . . .

2. General management of polling place (Excellent . . . . . (Fair . . . . . (Poor . . . . .

3. Number of registered voters . . . . . .

4. Number of officials . . . . . .

5. Number of watchers . . . . . .

6. Any appreciable delays in voting (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

7. Any difficulties noted re use of Supreme Court Justices Ballot (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

8. Number of police in immediate vicinity of polling place . . . . . .

9. Any violations of election laws noted?

	Yes	No
Improper disqualification of voters	...	..
Coercion	...	..
Soliciting for votes	...	..
Posters within 327 meters	...	..
Failure to post list of candidates in front of poll	...	..
Improper handling of marked ballots by officials	...	..
Interference with free or secret voting	...	..
Interference with access to polls	...	..
Were minutes maintained?	...	..
Others (explain)	...	..

10. Any complaints made to surveillance team (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

11. If answers to either items 6, 7, 9, or 10 are affirmative, describe action taken . . . . . .

12. General comments . . . . . .

Signature of reporting officer . . . . . .

Rank . . . . . .

* Suggested form for field use only. Do not send to GHQ SCAP, or to Hqs 8th Army.

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article 13. Representatives meeting consists of representatives and review, decide the following items

(1) decide the budget (income & expenditure)

(2) change / constitution, by-laws of the association
revise

(3) decide other items president brings into the meeting.

article 14 Commissioners are appointed by president and push on projects of the association

article 15 The association has few clerks who are hired and dismissed by president

article 16 The association has the following sections

~~1 general affairs~~

① administrative section
② planning section
③ culture section
④ welfare section
⑤ Health section

article 17

Term of office for president, vice president, ~~directive~~ directors, and representatives is 2 years.

Term of office for auditors is 3 years and for commissioners 2 years. The officers who are either elected or appointed to fill vacancy hold the office during the remainder of the term of their predecessors.

Chapter IV General Meeting

article 18.

General assembly is the supreme organ in which important things (projects) are discussed freely and decision of the association is made

article 19.

General assembly is divided into two, one is general assembly and other is extraordinary general assembly. President sermons general meeting once a year to make report on projects. Extra Extraordinary assembly is called in whenever president or auditors think necessary to do so

Chapter V Finance

The association is financed by allotted money of community chest, individual contribution
The fiscal year starts from april 1st of every year and ends March 31st of the following year.

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7. Any difficulties noted re use of Supreme Court Justices Ballot (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

8. Number of police in immediate vicinity of polling place . . . . . .

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	Yes	No
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Coercion	...	..
Soliciting for votes	...	..
Posters within 327 meters	...	..
Failure to post list of candidates in front of poll	...	..
Improper handling of marked ballots by officials	...	..
Interference with free or secret voting	...	..
Interference with access to polls	...	..
Were minutes maintained?	...	..
Others (explain)	...	..

10. Any complaints made to surveillance team (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

11. If answers to either items 6, 7, 9, or 10 are affirmative, describe action taken
. . . . . .

12. General comments . . . . . .
. . . . . .

Signature of reporting officer . . . . . .

Rank . . . . . .

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Budget for 1949 ~ 1950

(Child welfare ~~board~~ Association)

Income	The present fiscal year	The previous fiscal year	Difference
	290,000		
allotted amount of money from Community chest	600,000 ✓	640,000	-40,000
Contribution (Individual)	20,000	17,500	2,500
Miscellaneous income	100	10	90
Money carried over from previous fiscal year	88,100		
Total	708,200	684,510	23,690

Expenditure			
Administrative expenditure (salaries, allowance traveling expenditure	89,000	17,500	71,500
Expenditure for meetings & conferences	13,400	12,750	650
Operational expenditure	305,000	436,400	-131,400
Subsidy	180,000	108,000	72,000
Reserve fund	120,800	109,800	10,940
Total	708,200	684,510	23,690

Child welfare projects for 1949 – 1950

June

1. Investigation & study on problem juvenile in this prefecture in order to work out proper counter measures for welfare of the minor. 60,000 yen is set aside for it

Expenses for test paper & its material 30,000 yen
Investigation expenses 20,000 yen

Traveling subsidy (2,000 yen per one person) 6000 yen for 3
Traveling allowance for official in charge (4,000 yen per 1 person) 4000 yen for 1

July

2. Lecture and training course on child welfare.
40,000 yen

September

Lecture meeting

Oct.

Guidance course for expectant mothers and fabulatory meeting

3. Publicity and dissemination of information 30,000 yen

May

Distribution of reading materials on child welfare
publicize information on child welfare through various information media such as newspaper and so on

Printed reading material	20,000 yen
newspaper & advertisement	10,000 "
Total	30,000 "

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5. Number of watchers . . . . . .

6. Any appreciable delays in voting (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

7. Any difficulties noted re use of Supreme Court Justices Ballot (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

8. Number of police in immediate vicinity of polling place . . . . . .

9. Any violations of election laws noted?

	Yes	No
Improper disqualification of voters	...	..
Coercion	...	..
Soliciting for votes	...	..
Posters within 327 meters	...	..
Failure to post list of candidates in front of poll	...	..
Improper handling of marked ballots by officials	...	..
Interference with free or secret voting	...	..
Interference with access to polls	...	..
More minutes maintained?	...	..
Others (explain)	...	..

10. Any complaints made to surveillance team (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

11. If answers to either items 6, 7, 9, or 10 are affirmative, describe action taken . . . . . .

12. General comments . . . . . .

Signature of reporting officer . . . . . .

Rank . . . . . .

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4" Mobile juvenile library 60,000 yen

With view to expelling bad ~~books~~ and magazines from juvenile and giving chances to access to good ones Mobile juvenile library is planned to be set up and its ~~visit~~ service will be obtained through district child welfare boards

Books to be loaned to children include cartoon, fable, juvenile magazine, ~~historic~~ story on history and others.

5. Play grounds 40,000 yen

Two play grounds are planned to be set up at two places on the basis of need.

6. Juvenile cultural standard promotion project

"Kamishibai" (~~Paper~~ Portable paper show) 60 sets 15,000 yen

Slides and films 1 5,000 yen

20,000

7. Campaign to encourage and urge ~~retention~~ juvenile to attend school regularly. 20,000 yen

The purpose is to help those needy families send their children to school in any way possible

8. Relief (emergency) for children of those needy. 10,000 yen.

9. Subsidy granted to district child welfare boards

The subsidy is granted ~~for~~ administrative and operative expenditure ~~of~~ of district child welfare boards.

Subsidy (¥ 20,000 for 1 district C. W. B)

9 x 20,000 yen = 180,000 yen.

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Posters within 327 meters	...	..
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Interference with free or secret voting	...	..
Interference with access to polls	...	..
Were minutes maintained?	...	..
Others (explain)	...	..

10. Any complaints made to surveillance team (Yes . . . . . (No . . . . . .

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Questionnaire for Children

社會環境調査

保護者氏名

1	保護者の職業	1 父	2 才	3 業	4 母	5 才	6 業	前には何をしてゐたか	
2	保護者の學歴文化程度	1 父 7 母	2小學中退 3小卒 4中退 5中卒 6專門校卒 8小學 9中退 10小卒 11中退 12中卒 13專門校卒					14新聞よむ 15ラジオ聞く 16雜誌よむ	
3	保護者の生活歴	何歳のとき結婚されましたか	父 才 母 才	結婚は自由見合	亡くなつた 年	父 才 母 才	病氣 病		
4	子供に毎月お小遣ひをやりますか	やらない 學用品代として 圓やる 10—20圓 20—30圓 30—40圓 40—50圓 50圓—100圓 100圓以上やる							
5	お小遣は何に使つてゐますか	1買喰 2おもちや 3まんぐわ 4雜誌 5小說 6映畵をみる 7學用品				せがむからやる せがまないでもやる			
6	家のものをこつそり持ち出しませんか	持ち出さない 時々持ち出す	次のものを持ち出す	1金 2喰物 3衣類 4所持品	その時 1叱る 2さとす 3すておく				
7	家を留守にして子供だけ殘しておきますか	留守にしない	次の日數だけ留守にする	月に3日 月に3—5日 月に5—8日 月に8—12日 半月以上					
8	子供の習慣よい方惡い方に三ッ○印	よい方	1從順 2めんみつ 3きちようめん 4よく手傳 5買喰せん 6兄弟仲よし 7物を大切にする 8うそを言はない						
		惡い方	1剛情 2口返事する 3わがまゝ 4たいだ 5内氣 6買喰 7よく泣く 8勉强せん 9うそをよく言ふ						
9	交友	1家でだけ遊ぶ 2同級生と遊ぶ 3年長者と遊ぶ 4惡いと思ふ友人と遊ふ							
10	家庭生活	1子供が多すぎるからくらしに困る 2子供は 人でよい 3子供には困らない							
		次のことに困る	1食物 2小遣 3學用品 4仕事が出來ない 5我がまゝだから 6病氣だから 7着物						
11	社會生活	1子供のよい方 イ友達がよい ロ學校近い ハ先生がよい ニ商店が少ない 2子供の惡い方 ホ店屋が多い ヘ職業が惡い ト友達が惡い チ青年が惡い							
12	其の他	宗教は 宗か 子供にも拜ませるか 姙娠したら產婆にかゝる 醫者によくかゝる							

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Investigation of social circumstance

Name of Guardian _____

(1) Occupation of Guardian

① Father ___ age ___ occupation present and past ___
② Mother ___ age ___ occupation present & past ___

(2) Education of Guardian

① Father
② Mother
primary school, middle school, or college graduate ?

③ Do they read newspaper, magazine or have radio ?

(3) Personal history of Guardians

① When did they get married
Mother ___ at ___ age
Father ___ at ___ age

② Date of death { Mother or Father ___ at ___ age

③ Illness or sickness

(4) How much does Guardian give children as pocket money for a month ?

10 ~ 20 yen 20 ~ 30 yen 30 ~ 40 yen
40 ~ 50 yen 50 ~ 100 yen More than 100 yen

(5) The way children spend their pocket money.

① cake or candy ② Toy ③ cartoon book
④ Magazine ⑤ Novel ⑥ Movie
⑦ Stationery goods

* Does Guardian give pocket money because they coax for it ?

(6) Do they (children) have a bad habit of bringing out household utensils or food, clothing for sale or 'swap' without permission of Guardian ?

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(7) Does Gurdian leave children home ?

3 days in a month
3 — 5 days "
5 — 8 days "
8 — 12 days "
more than 15 days in a month

(8) Any good habit of children
any bad habit of children

(9) ~~Friends~~ Friends of children

① associate with class mates ?
② associate with elder friends ?
③ associate with bad friends ?

(10) Family life

① Life is hard because of many children ?
② Life is hard because of food and other expenses to bring up children ?

(11) Social life

① Do they have good friends ?
② Do they have good teachers at school ?
③ Does the school locate near to Gurdians home ?
④ Does the home locate far from shopping centre of town ?

(12) Other

① What is Gurdian's religion ?
② Does Gurdian compel them to worship the same God ?

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Investigation of conduct

(1)

(1) Affection
① Have you mother-in-law ?
② Have you father-in-law ?
③ Are you living with your grand father & grand mother ?
④ Have you mother-in-law and father-in-law ?
⑤ Have you any sister or brother-in-law living with you ?
⑥ Do you have father ?
⑦ Do you have mother ?

(2) Game
Make any your favorite game
① Card game ② Top ③ Flying kite ④ playing baseball
⑤ Foot ball game ⑥ Hide and seek game ⑦ Wrestling
⑧ playing building-blocks game ⑨ Quoits game
⑩ Other games

(3) Your favorite Book
① Cartoon ② Book on base-ball game ③ Fairy tale
④ Detective story ⑤ Book on adventure ⑥ Newspaper
⑦ Magazine

(4) How do you get your book to read ? Why not read ?
① Not read because parents don't buy it for you.
② Borrow it from friend or young
③ Borrow it from book store
④ Buy it quarterly (a year)

What kind of movie film do you like best?
① newsreel ② Adventure ③ animal (wild)
④ Cartoon ⑤ Movie or kids
⑥ Others

(5)

Do you help your family duties in family chores?
① Help your mother sweep or cut woods or run errand ? sometime ?
② Help " about 2 hours a day ?
③ Help " about 5 hours a day ?
④ Help "

Do you study at home ?
⑤ Study in daytime after school ?
⑥ Study in daytime and nighttime ?
⑦ Study in night only ?
⑧ Somebody help you study ?
⑨ Nobody " ?
⑩ Get reprimanded ~~for not do~~ when you idle away your study ?
⑪ Nobody reprimand you when you don't study ?

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(2)

(6) Pocket money
(1) How much do you get in one month? ____ yen
(2) No one give you?
(3) Anybody give you enough to buy stationery goods?
(4) How much do you spend in one month? ____ yen
(5) Buy cakes or candies?
(6) Buy books?
(7) Buy toys?
(8) Spend for anything?
(9) Cry for it when you cant get it?
(10) Does your cry work?

(7) What are you after?
★ Mention 5 items you are particularly after.

(8) Family affairs
(1) Do your mother and father quarrel often?
(2) " sometime?
(3) your parents do not quarrel at all?
(4) Do your parents quarrel on ~~food~~?
(5) " " money?
(6) " " clothings?
(7) " " job?
(8) " " wine?
(9) " " your fathers way of spending money?
(10) " " your mothers way of spending money?

(9) your favorite people: Teachers
① young?
② old?
③ Woman?
④ Man
⑤ Quick tempared?