

Foundation-Institute for
Research of Population Problems
Committee on Population Policies

**RESOLUTION FOR DIFFUSION OF FAMILY
PLANNING AS POPULATION POLICY**

July 1954

Foundation-Institute for Research of Population Problems
Tokyo Japan



Resolution concerning Diffusion of Family Planning as a
Population Policy Adopted by the Committee
on Population Policies

This Committee has adopted "the Resolution Concerning Diffusion of Family Planning as a Population Policy" as shown in an annex which has been passed by the Second Special Committee (on quantitative and qualitative adjustment of population) under this Committee.

Toru Nagai

Committee Chairman, on Population
Policies, Foundation-Institute for
Research of Population Problems

July 22, 1954.

Annex 1

Resolution of Second Special Committee
(on Quantitative and Qualitative Adjustment of
Population), Committee on Population Policies,
Foundation-Institute for Research of
Population Problems

In view of the existing situation, this Special Committee considered it was a specially urgent question to hasten the diffusion of family planning as part of the general population policy and took it up at the Committee's meeting and after careful deliberation and study, passed it, reaching to the conclusion as given in Annex 2.

Takuma Terao
Chairman, Second Special Committee
(on Quantitative and Qualitative Adjustment of
Population Problems), Committee on Population
Policies, Foundation-Institute for Research
of Population Problems

June 14, 1954.

Annex 2

Resolution concerning Diffusion of Family
Planning as Population Policy

The fundamental measure for removing the pressure of the overpopulation in this country can be found in the regulation of expansion of population. The regulation of expansion of population depends on the birth control and emigration.

It is needless to say that emigration has meanings in varied way not only from the viewpoint of population policy but also from other points of view, but this Special Committee will consider this question separately at a later date.

The principal thing in birth-control is the diffusion practiced rationally and deliberately by married couples of their own accord to regulate the number of children and interval between births for the purpose of preserving the standard of living and physical condition and also of improving them. As the means of carrying out family planning the regulation of conception should be used and every measure should be taken to prevent the abuse of abortion, induced abortion and contraception.

In view of the foregoing, it is necessary for the Government to adopt strong and adequate measures immediately for the thorough practice and diffusion of family planning as a part of the general population policy.

In the Eugenic Protection Law now in force there are made provisions for induced abortion from the viewpoint of motherhood protection, but on the other hand there are the provisions for guidance in and diffusion of the regulation of conception. Furthermore, the Government

follows the policy of diffusing the regulation of conception from the viewpoint of motherhood protection, stating that, "as induced abortion has the points requiring consideration from the angle of (adverse) effects on the mother-body, it is necessary to promote the diffusion of the regulation of conception with a view to preventing such effects".

This Special Committee does not hesitate, of course, to recognize the historical meanings of the policy for diffusing the regulation of conception adopted from the viewpoint of motherhood protection, but it is considered that there are not a few unsatisfactory points pertaining to the policy when viewed from the standpoint of population policies and that there are, in consequence, limits to the effectiveness of the first-mentioned policy. Such a policy as above, it is deemed, can be carried out effectively if it is included in a general population policy as its part.

When measures are taken, under the above principle, for the diffusion of family planning as part of the population policy heed should be given particularly to the following:

- 1) As regards the diffusion of family planning, its object under the population policy should be clarified and the theory of family planning should be made known widely and care should be taken not to limit the campaign for diffusion of family planning merely to the guidance in the technique of regulating conception. Really, as the theory of family planning implies a mental attitude toward living based on modern rationalism, it ought to be the guidance in livelihood aimed the furtherance of population policies.
- 2) As there is a tendency that family planning does not spread to the social strata who actually needs it if nothing is done

for the direction of the planning, it is particularly necessary to take care to diffuse this practice to the said stratum and to strive to render it practicable to extend to them the facilities for regulation free of charge or at reasonable costs.

The above facilities should be extended especially to the family, to whom the Livelihood Protection Law is applied, and it is desirable that measures will be taken to extend the facilities as benefits under the system of national health insurance and other social insurances.

- 3) Since family planning at farm-villages is generally difficult as compared with cities and towns, efforts for diffusion of family planning at farm-villages are particularly needed.
- 4) Although the regional collective guidance is undoubtedly necessary in cities and towns, efforts are particularly necessary for collective guidance to occupational groups at factories and mines.
- 5) In view of the existing situation concerning the diffusion of conception regulation, it is necessary to strive to diffuse family planning especially among the couples, the female partners of whom are younger than 30. Measures should be taken to guide them beginning at the time of their marriage.
- 6) While measures should be taken for improvement and extension of health centers, genetic protection information offices and of training of instructors, it is needed to ask for positive cooperation of non-government guiding organs and to adjust conflicts among different organs and to ease the restrictions on the existing guiding organization so as to strengthen the structure for directing and diffusing family planning.

- 7) Incessant researches and studies are required concerning the technique of regulation conception in conformity with the characteristics of the family life and with the actual condition of family life of various social strata in our country.
- 8) Incessant researches and studies should be made as to the actual condition of diffusion of family planning and use the results of such researches and studies as the basis for formulating the policies of diffusion and guidance.
- 9) Correct knowledge of sex should be diffused and guidance should be given in this respect while the morals related to sound marriage life and sex should be promoted.
- 10) In view of the intrinsic nature of family planning, attention should be paid to the maturity of objective situation required for diffusion of the planning. In this connection, measures should be taken to promote the advance of national economy, to elevate the standard of living and to heighten the desire for cultural life.
- 11) In the present day Japan where the sharp increase of production age population will be inevitable, the diffusion of family planning will serve to diminish the expansion of household expenses and therefore, one should not pass over lightly the fact that the family planning is one of the important national policies at this time of sharp increase of the production age population.
- 12) It should be realized that coupled with the improvement of the death rate, the decline of the birth rate, due to the diffusion of family planning, will contribute to the ageing of the population. However, adequate population policies should be considered

separately in respect to various questions arising from the ageing of population. Furthermore, it cannot be disregarded that various measures dealing with the the ageing of population mean factors in promoting the diffusion of family planning.

- 13) It is necessary to permeate eugenic ideas into various measures for the diffusion of family planning and also to strive positively for arise of the quality of population. As regards the various measures for raising the quality of population, this Special Committee is planning to consider them separately.

The Main Points for the Establishment of the
Committee on Population Policies of the Foundation-
Institute for Research of Population
Problems

I. Purport

In 1946, this Institute established a Committee on Population Policies, and resolved on the basic population policy in the post-war period, clarifying the direction of the counter-measures on population were to take. The move on the part of the Institute necessarily attracted the attention of various circles, but the Committee was discontinued, it is regretted, on account of financial difficulties. More recently, the population of this country began to indicate certain clearly marked trends, evidently emerging from the chaotic condition following on the war. The present-population situation calls for the formulation of all-round population measures and vigorous execution of such measures. In point of fact, however, the counter-measures on population are still to be established. In view, therefore, of its mission, this Institute now re-established the Committee on Population Policies, proposing to examine the basic counter-measures on population and the concrete measures in practice, making public the results of investigation, while contributing to the formation and execution by the Government of its population policy, so that the solution of the urgent population problems may be accelerated.

II. Aim

In view of the serious nature of population problems in this country,

this Institute now re-establishes the Committee on Population Policies as a permanent body, with knowledge and experience well represented thereon, in order that, with their cooperation, investigation, may be conducted concerning all-round counter-measures on population, from the social and economic points of view, for purpose of contributing to the establishment and vigorous execution of such measures.

III. Organization

1. The advisers and Officers of the Institute, not exceeding 60 in number, shall be members of the Committee on Population Policies.

2. The members of the Committee may be increased, where necessary, by its own resolution.

3. The Chairman of the Board of Directors shall be Chairman of the Committee.

4. The Committee shall establish, as an immediate step, the following special committees:

- (1) Special committee on population and the standard of living.
- (2) Special committee on the quantitative and the qualitative adjustment of population.

A special committee or committees, other than the foregoing, may be established, where necessary, by resolution of the Committee.

5. The Chairman of a Special Committee shall be nominated by the Chairman of the Committee, with approval of the Special Committee concerned.

6. A sub-committee or sub-committees may be established, where necessary, under the respective Special Committees.

The Chairman of a Sub-Committee shall be nominated by the

Chairman of the Committee, on resolution of the Special Committee, to which the said Sub-Committee may belong.

7. The Committee shall have several Managing-Secretaries appointed.

The Managing-Secretaries of the Committee: Provided, however, that, where necessary, the Chairman of the Committee may additionally nominate a Managing-Secretary or Managing Secretaries.

IV. Conduct of the Committee

1. The subjects of deliberation of the Committee shall be determined by its own resolution.

2. The deliberation of the Committee, after determination of appropriate subjects for examination, shall always be continuous.

3. When the deliberation on a special subjects has been concluded, the Committee shall publish the results or recommend the same to the Government.

4. For the conduct of the Committee other necessary shall be determined by its own resolution.

List of the Committee on Population Policies of
the Foundation-Institute for Research
of Population Problems

Adviser

HIROSE HISATADA	Member of the House of Councillors.
ISHIZAKA TAIZO	President of the Toshiba Electric Co.
MAEDA TAMON	President of the Japan Youth Education Association.
MATSUOKA KOMAKICHI	Adviser to the Social Democratic Party.
NAGAI HISOMU	Doctor of Medicine.
NASU HIROSHI	Doctor of Agriculture ; President of the Rural Rehabilitation Association of Japan.
SHIMOMURA HIROSHI	Doctor of Law ; Formerly Minister of State.
SHIMOJO YASUMARO	Doctor of Economics; Formerly minister of Education ; President of the Population Association of Japan.

Chief Director

NAGAI TORU	Doctor of Economics.
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Managing Director

KITAOKA JUTSU	Professor at the Kokugakuin University.
KOYA YOSHIO	Doctor of Medicine ; Chief of the National Institute of Public Health.
KOYAMA SHINJIRO	Chief of General Affairs Section of Minister's Secre- tariate, Ministry of Welfare.
OKASAKI AYANORI	Doctor of Economics ; Chief of the Research Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Welfare.
TACHI MINORU	Chief of General Affairs Division of the Research Institute of Population Problems, Ministry of Welfare.
TOKONAMI TOKUJI	Member of the House of Representatives.
TAKEI GUNJI	Formerly Vice-Minister of Welfare.

TERAO TAKUMA	Doctor of Economics; Professor at the Keio University.
HONDA TATSUO	Chief of the Reseach Division of the Research Institute of Population Problems, ministry of Welfare.
Director	
AICHI KIICHI	Minister of International Trade Industry, Concurrently Minister of the Board of Economic Deliberation.
AKI KOICHI	Doctor of Engineering; Chief of Secretariate to Natural Resources Investigation Commission.
ATSUMI IKURO	Vice-Chairman of the Japan Brazilian Society.
ARAI ZENTARO	Chief Doctor of the Mother and Child Welfare Center.
FUJIBAYASHI KEIZO	Doctor of Economics; Professor at the Keio University.
HATANO KANAE	Doctor of Economics.
IKEDA KENZO	President of the Mitsubishi Truat and Banking Corp.
INABA SHUZO	President of the National Economy Research Association.
KAGAWA TOYOHIKO	President of the National Agrarian Union.
KASAI YOSHISUKE	Vice-President of the Japanese Red Cross Society.
KATO SHIZUE	Member of the House of Councillors.
MIHARA SHINICHI	The Mainichi Press, Chief of Secretariate to the Population Problems Research Council.
MIYAZAKI TAICHI	Formerly Vice-Minister of Welfare.
MINOGUCHI TOKIJIRO	Doctor of Economics; Professor ot the Nagoya University.
MORITA YUZO	Doctor of Economics; Chief of Statistics Bureau, Prime Minister's Office.
NOMURA KANETARO	Professor at the Keio University. Committee-man of Unesco of the Science Council of Japan. President of Special Committee on Population Problems.
NADA0 HIROKICHI	Member of the House of Representatives.

TORIYA TORAO	Director of the Central Association of Emigration.
OKOCHI KAZUO	Doctor of Economics; Professor at the Tokyo University.
OZAWA RYU	Director of Medicine.
CHIBA SABURO	Member of the House of Representatives.
YAMAGIWA MASAMICHI	Vice-president of the Export-Import Bank of Japan.
YAMANAKA TOKUTARO	Doctor of Economics; Professor at the Hitotsubashi University.
KAMEYAMA KOICHI	Formerly Vice-Minister of Welfare.
OBAMA TOSHIE	Adviser of the Nippon-Keizai Press.
Auditors	
MOROI KANICHI	President of the Chichibu Cement Manufacturing Company.
YANO ICHIRO	President of the Daiichi Life Insurance Company.
Councillors	
FUKUDA KUNIZO	Doctor of Medicine; Professor at the Tokyo University.
HAYASHI MEGUMI	Doctor of Literature; Professor at the Tokyo University.
HAMAGUCHI KATSUHIKO	President of Bank of Tokyo.
IIZUKA KOJI	Doctor of Literature Professor at the Tokyo University.
KAWASAKI NATSU	Doctor of Medicine; Member of the House of Councillors.
KIUCHI SHINZO	Doctor of Science; Professor at the Tokyo University.
KOBAYASHI YOSHIO	Professor at St. Sophia University.
KOBAYASHI HIROJI	
KOSAKA HIROMI	Secretary of the Foreign Affairs.
KOYAMA EIZO	Formely Chief of the National Public Opinion Research Institute.
MINAMI RYOZABURO	Doctor of Economics; Professor at the Chuo University.
MORIYAMA YUTAKA	Doctor of Medicine; Professor at the Yokohama University.

- MURAOKA HANAOKO Member of the Central Committee of Unesco in Japan.
- NAKAGAWA TOMONAGA Doctor of Economics;
Professor at the Chuo University.
- NISHINOIRU ISAO Professor at the Waseda University.
- NOJIRI SHIGEO Professor at the University of Education.
- TANIGUCHI YASABURO Doctor of Medicine;
Member of the House of Councillors.
- WATANABE SADAMU Doctor of Medicine.
- YAMAGUCHI MASAYOSHI Doctor of Medicine;
Chief of Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.
- YAMAMOTO SUGI Doctor of Medicine.

List of Special Committee in Committee on Population
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1.	Chairman	YAMANAKA TOKUTARO
2.	Committee-man	HAYASHI MEGUMI
3.	//	MINOGUCHI TOKIJIRO
4.	//	MORITA YUZO
5.	//	MINAMI RYOZABURO
6.	//	FUJIBAYASHI KEIZO
7.	//	AKI KOICHI
8.	//	IIZUKA KOJI
9.	//	KIUCHI SHINZO
10.	//	YAMAGIWA MASAMICHI
11.	//	HATANO KANAE
12.	//	OKOCHI KAZUO
13.	//	NOJIRI SHIGEO
14.	//	NAGAI TORU
15.	//	TAKEI GUNJI
16.	//	OKASAKI AYANORI
17.	//	TACHI MINORU
18.	//	HONDA TATSUO
19.	//	INABA SHUZO
20.	//	TERAO TAKUMA
21.	Secretary	KURODA TOSHIO

I. Special Committee on the Quantitative and the Qualitative Adjustment of Population.

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| 1. Chairman | TERAO TAKUMA |
| 2. Committee-man | KITAOKA JUITSU |
| 3. " | KOYA YOSHIO |
| 4. " | FUKUDA KUNIZO |
| 5. " | WATANABE SADAMU |
| 6. " | TORIYA TORAO |
| 7. " | KOSAKA HIROMI |
| 8. " | OZAWA RYU |
| 9. " | MURAOKA HANAKO |
| 10. " | YAMAMOTO SUGI |
| 11. " | KOYAMA EIZO |
| 12. " | MORIYAMA YUTAKA |
| 13. " | NAGAI TORU |
| 14. " | OKASAKI AYANORI |
| 15. " | TACHI MINORU |
| 16. Secretary | SHINOZAKI NOBUO |

