

Mieko YAMAGUCHI : An Historical Analysis on the Establishment of Children's Rights 117—124

Two years have passed since the Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified on May 22nd, 1994. However, the children's circumstances are still severe as seen in bullying, corporal punishment and child abuse. The violation of human rights has had a serious effect on children's existence. In order to solve the problems in such serious situations, those who are engaged in nursing ask themselves what human rights are. This can be considered to be an universal question.

When children's rights are to be analyzed, the establishment of human rights has first to be considered. In this study, establishing human rights in general and children's rights in particular are analyzed chronologically.

Megumi ONO : A Study on the Regulation § 4 of School Health Law 125—138

A lot of papers about chest girth suggested that habitual measurement of chest girth in schools may promote health education. The ministry of education has to re-correct regulations relative to the application of the School Health Law to do chest girth measurement as an obligation for every school.

Toshiko FUJII : Dietary Factors Affecting Recent Stomach Cancer Mortality in the Twelve Districts in Japan 139—146

In order to examine the cause of regional differences for stomach cancer mortality among Japanese, analyses by district of the relationships between both sexes' SMR (Standardized Mortality Ratio) for stomach cancer in 1985 and 1990, and dietary factors (average sufficient rate of energy and nutrients intake, average percentages of energy intake from fats, average percentages of protein from animals and fish, and per capita intake of 109 kinds of food and beverages—data obtained from the results of the National Nutrition Survey in Japan, 1975, 1980 and 1985) for the twelve district council areas of Japan were computed using Pearson's equation.

The findings in the present study suggest that eight items (energy, cereals, potatoes, cakes and candies, Japanese senbei, sake, processed food and shumai) were positively associated with the SMR and that three items (tomatoes, whiskey and the other western alcoholic beverages and chicken) were inversely associated with both sexes' SMR in 1990.